St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXXIII. ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1885. NO. 203.

!! THE GREAT LIGHTNING EXPRESS SALE !!

OF

LEUBRIES' AND THE NEW YORK SYNDICATE'S IMMENSE BANKRUPT STOCKS

AS NOW GOING ON AT

D. CRAWFORD & CO'S

IS ONLY YET IN ITS GUILELESS INFANCY!

The Hidden Treasures!! In the Great Gold Mine are Only Now Being Struck!
Thousands upon Thousands of Dollars' worth of Most Magnificent Plunder are only now being brought to the surface!
Those who have bought should buy again! And those who have not are yet in ample time!

NOTE A FEW OF THE LATEST THINGS JUST BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

A FEW MORE HEADLIGHTS! —IN— SILKS AND VELVETS!

FROM LEUBRIES' Bankrupt Stock! THAT Glitter and Shine AND TAKE THE GILT OFF ALL Silks in the City.

Reserve Forces from Third Story FOR THIS WEEK.

PLEASE READ:

15 pieces Black Gros Grain Silks, 57½c; Leubries' price 75c.
7 pieces 21-inch Black Gros-Grain Silks, 82½c; Leubries' price $1 10.

11 pieces 22-inch Black Gros-Grain Silks, $1 15; Leubries' price $1 50.
19 pieces 22-inch Black Gros-Grain Silks, $1 25; Leubries' price $1 65.
13 pieces 22-inch Black Gros-Grain Silks, $1 50; Leubries' price $2 25.
9 pieces 24-inch Drap D'Florer, $1 75; Leubries' price $2 50.
7 pieces 22-inch Black Satin Rhadames, $1 15; Leubries' price $1 85.
8 pieces 21-inch Black Rhadames, 95c; Leubries' price $1 35.
12 pieces 21-inch Black Rhadames, 80c; Leubries' price $1 10.
21 pieces 24-inch Black Surahs, 90c; Leubries' price $1 35.
16 pieces 20-inch Black Surahs, 70c; Leubries' price $1.
15 pieces 24-inch Black Surahs, $1 10; Leubries' price $1 65.
14 pieces 22-inch Black Surahs, 95c; Leubries' price $1 25.
13 pieces 24-inch Black Surahs, $1 15; Leubries' price $1 75.
9 pieces 24-inch Black Surahs, $1 25; Leubries' price $2 25.
17 pieces 22-inch Black Silk Rhadames, $1 25; Leubries' price $1 65.
19 pieces 22-inch Black Radzimirs, $1 10; Leubries' price $1 65.
10 pieces 24-inch Black Brocade Satins, $1 10; Leubries' price $1 65.
13 pieces 24-inch Black Brocade Satins, $1 25; Leubries' price $2 25.
50 pieces beautiful new Summer Silks, 35c, 37½c, 47½c and 50c; Leubries' prices 50c, 55c, 65c and 75c.
15 pieces 22-inch Summer Silks, 75c; Leubries' price $1 10.
2,000 yards very rich, handsome colored Brocaded Silks at $1 25, $1 35 and $1 50; Leubries' prices ran from $2 25 upwards.
1,000 remnants richest and best black Brocaded Velvets, $1 50; Leubries' price was $4.
19 pieces rich black All-Silk Brocaded Velvets, $1 75; Leubries' price was $4.
54 pieces 18-inch black Gros Grain Silk at 37½c; of all the silks sold in America this caps the climax; Leubries' price, 60c.
93 pieces rich black Gros Grain Silk, including all the leading manufactures of Lyons and America, from 55c to $2 50; Leubries' price 65 per cent. more than asked by D. C. & Co. The golden hour to buy Silks cheap is now, and at prices less than they can be manufactured for.
49 pieces black Rhadames, black Radzimirs, black Satin d'Lyon, black Silk Surahs, black Jersey Silks, black Drap de Flour, and other fancy makes—all at prices away DOWN and within the reach of all. Look out for another Grand Rally Monday morning.
173 pieces Colored Satins from 25c to 90c. Grand Bargain Lots to be had in this line; thousands of remnants almost given away.
53 pieces of Colored Brocade Satins, including evening shades, at the low price of 39c; Leubries' price 65c. Hundreds of good lengths may be had at away down prices.
Hundreds of lengths of Black Gros-Grain and fancy makes in Black Silks, running from 10 yards to 20 yards; best foreign and domestic makes 65 per cent under Leubries' price. Keep a keen eye on this lot.

It has been a long recognized fact that for months past D. C. & Co. have sold the cheapest Silk Velvets and Plushes ever shown in America, but the prices asked for Leubries' stock to-day brings a shudder to the shoulders of foreign manufacturers, well knowing they cannot produce the goods at the prices asked by D. C. & Co. to-day.

Great variety of Silk and Satin-quilted Linings of the best quality at prices of plain Silk or Satins; Leubries' price 65 per cent more.
D. C. & Co. invite an early call on Monday to a Grand Remnant Lot of the best quality in Black and Colored Brocade Silk Velvets. They will not last till 10 o'clock; the early birds will get the best picking.
Hundreds of Remnants of Plain Silks, all lengths, at low prices for a grand clean up.
Look out for a beautiful lot of Summer Silks, many of them of great beauty and rare quality, at less than they can be imported for, including many fine dress lengths.
6,000 yards Black and Colored Brocade Silks of the richest designs and beautiful colorings; will be closed 65 per cent under Leubries price. Hundreds of fine Remnants in this lot at half price.
Ask to see Colored All-Silk Radzimirs, at $1 10; Leubries' price, $1 85. This lot is cheering to the heart of a lady who knows what a rich Silk is.

DRESS GOODS!

The Banner Stock for Bargains!

$100,000 Worth of Choice Goods.

Dress Goods at the Prices of Prints.

The Whole City is Buying Dress Goods Here. Wonderful New Lay-Out for This Week!

200 pcs 24-inch Serge, all-wool filling, only 7½c, Leubries' price, 12½c.
100 pcs Gray Serges, only 8½c, Leubries' price, 15c.
100 pcs Pacific Brocades, 7½c, Leubries' price, 15c.
125 pcs Illuminated Brocades, only 7½c, Leubries' price, 15c.
75 pcs India Cashmeres, only 10c, Leubries' price 22½c.
50 pcs Soft Finish Colored Cashmere, only 25c, Leubries' price, 50c.
40 pcs 40-inch Extra Heavy Drap De Alma, in Garnet, 50c, Leubries' price, $1 25.
40 pcs 40-inch Camel's Hair, only 50c, Leubries' price, $1 25.
30 pcs extra fine French Flannel, 50c, Leubries' price, 75c.
10 pcs brocaded Velveteens, only 25c, Leubries' price, 75c.
50 pcs Colored Velveteens, Silk Finish, only 35c, Leubries' price, $1.
75 pcs Colored Velveteens, Silk Finish, 50c, Leubries' price, $1 50.
10 pcs 6-4 Brocaded, all-wool, Ladies' Cloth, only 75c, Leubries' price, $1 25.

SUITS! SUITS!

25,000 Dollars' Worth of Choice Tailor-Made Suits Yet to be Sold --Note the Prices:

Cloth Tailor-made Suits in all colors, $17 50 and $20; Leubries' prices $35 and $50.
Black and colored Flannel, Cashmere and Cloth Suits, elegantly made, $15; Leubries' price $30.
Black and colored Cashmere Suits, $12 50; New York Syndicate price $25.
Black and colored Cashmere, Flannel and Serge Suits, handsomely made and trimmed, $12; Leubries' price $25.
Black and colored Cashmere, Flannel and Cloth Suits, $10; New York Syndicate's price $20.
Black and colored Cashmere, Shudah Cloth and Flannel Suits, $8 50; Leubries' price $17 50.
Black and colored Cashmere and Flannel Suits, $7 50; New York Syndicate's price $15.
Black and colored Cashmere Serge Suits, $5; Leubries' price $10 50.
Dark Calico Wrappers, 75c; New York Syndicate price $1 50.
Black and colored Flannel and Cloth Wrappers, $3 50; Leubries' price $7 50.
Misses' Flannel and Cashmere Suits, elegantly trimmed, $3 50; Leubries' price $7 50.
Ladies' Rubber Cloaks, 75c; New York Syndicate's price $1 50.

JERSEYS for the Million--Half Price.

Black All-wool Jerseys, 75c; New York Syndicate price $1 49.
Black and colored All-wool Jerseys, $1; Leubries' price $1 99.
Black and colored All-wool Jerseys, full back with ribbon bow, $1 50; Leubries' price $2 50.
Black and colored All-wool Jerseys, cashmere finish, full back with ribbon bow, $2 50; Leubries' price $4 50.
Black and colored Braided All-wool Cashmere finished Jerseys, $3 50; New York Syndicate price $5 50.
Imported Black Braided Jersey Jackets, heavy weight, $5 and $6 50; New York Syndicate price $12 and $14.
Imported Black Braided Jersey Cloth Jackets, $7 50 and $10; Leubries' prices $15 and $20.

BLACK GOODS.

Fearful Reductions in Fresh New Lots of Black Goods for This Week---An Immense Stock---Read.

40 pcs. Black English Twills, only 7½c; Leubries' price 20c.
65 pcs. Black Cashmere Twills, only 10c; Leubries' price 22½c.
40 pcs. Black Cashmere, only 25c; Leubries' price 50c.
10 pcs. Black Camel's Hair, only 50c; Leubries' price $1.
12 pcs. Black Mohair Cheviots, 65c; Leubries' price $1.
15 pcs. Black Bison Arete, $1; Leubries' price $1 50.
20 pcs. Black Bourettes Cloth, 75c; Leubries' price $1 20.
18 pcs. Black Astrakhan Suiting, $1 25; Leubries' price $1 75.
9 pcs. Black Armure Pave, $1; Leubries' price $1 50.
12 pcs. Black Taffeta Veloute, $1 25; Leubries' price $2.
10 pcs. Black Victoria Conpure, $1 25; Leubries' price $2.
5 pcs. Black Crepe de Chene, $1 25; Leubries' price $2 25.
5 pcs. Black Grenadine, fancy mesh with silk stripe, 45c; Leubries' price $1 25.
8 pcs. Black Grenadine, silk and wool fancy mesh, 50c; Leubries' price $1 50.
10 pcs. Black Grenadine, pure silk, $1; Leubries' price $2 50.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

$100,000 Worth Yet to be Sold! Rich, Rare and Fashionable. The Grandest and Largest Stock in America. Forty Cents on the Dollar.

Imported Black Matelasse Russian Circulars, elegantly trimmed with fur or with Astrachan and Ornaments, $10; Leubries' price, $30.
Black and Colored All-Wool Cloth Newmarkets, $5; New York Syndicate price, $11 50.
Black and Colored Cloth Newmarkets, trimmed with Astrachan, $2 50; New York Syndicate price, $7 50.
Black and Colored All-Wool Diagonal Cloth Newmarkets, trimmed with fur or with Astrachan and Ornaments, $6 50 and $7 50; Leubries' price, $14 50 and $17 50.
Black and Colored All-Wool Cloth Newmarkets, elegantly trimmed with fur or with Astrachan and Ornaments, $10 and $12 50; Leubries' price, $20 and $25.
Black and Colored All-Wool Cloth Russian Circulars, trimmed with fur $4 50; New York Syndicate price, $7 50.
Black All-Wool Diagonal Cloth Russian Circulars and Dolmans, trimmed with fur or with Astrachan and Ornaments, $5 and $7 50; Leubries' price, $10 50 and $15.
Black All-Wool Jersey Cloth Newmarkets, $8 50; Leubries' price, $18 50.
Black All-Wool Cloth Russian Circulars and Dolmans, elegantly trimmed, $10 and $12 50; New York Syndicate price, $20 and $25.
Black Ottoman Silk and Brocade Silk Dolmans, Newmarkets and Russian Circulars, trimmed with fur and Ornaments, $12 and $15; Leubries' price $22 and $30.
Black and Colored All-Wool Cloth Jackets, $2 75; New York Syndicate price, $3 50.
Imported Black Jersey Cloth Jackets, $4 50; Leubries' price, $12.
Imported Black or Brown Jersey Cloth Jackets, $6 50; Leubries' price, $15.
Black Ottoman Silk and Brocade Velvet Newmarkets, elegantly trimmed and lined with Quilted Satin, $35; Leubries' price, $75.
Silk Seal Plush Sacques and Newmarkets, $35 and $45; Leubries' price, $75 and $85.
Real Alaska Seal Sacques, $90 and $120; Leubries' price, $175 and $ 75.
Misses' All-Wool Cloth Cloaks, Newmarkets and Havelocks, $3 and $4 50; New York Syndicate price, $5 50 and $10.
Misses' All-Wool Cloth Newmarkets and Havelocks, $5 and $7 50; Leubries' price, $10 and $15.

LINENS, CRASHES, QUILTS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, Etc., Etc.---An Immense Stock Still on Hand---Prices Lower Than Ever for this Week.

250 dozen very heavy loom, Damask Towels, 21x38 inches, at 15c, Leubries' price 24c.
166 dozen fine bleached Damask Towels at 20c each, Leubries' price 33c.
241 dozen checked all-linen glass Towels at 5c each. Leubries' price 10c.
2,400 yards heavy checked glass Linen, 18 inches wide, at 7½c; New York Syndicate price 11c.
23 pcs fine loom Damask Table Linen at 25c per yard; New York Syndicate price 39c.
64 pcs very heavy Turkey-Red Table Damask at 45c per yard, Leubries' price 63c.
33 pcs Cardinal-Red Table Damask at 75c per yard; Leubries' price $1 13.
250 pcs Brown all-linen Crash, very heavy, at 5c per yard, New York Syndicate price 8c.
131 dozen full bleached Honey-Comb Towels, 21x43 inches, at 12½c, Leubries' price 23c.
1 case Genuine Turkey-Red Table Damask at 40c per yard, Leubries' price 57c.
30 pcs very fine Cream Table Damask, 60 inches wide, at 55c, New York Syndicate price 74c.
43 pcs Turkey-Red Table Damask at 30c per yard, Leubries' price 44c.
85 doz very fine Cream Damask Napkins at $1 20 per dozen, Leubries' price $1 79.
98 doz fine German Linen Table Napkins, red border, at $1 25 per dozen; New York Syndicate price, $1 84.
89 doz Barnsley Damask White Napkins, 22x22 inches, at $2; Leubries' price, $3 25 per dozen.
2 cases very heavy White Quilts at $2 each; Leubries' price, $1 49.
2 cases Knotted Fringe Double-Yarn White Honey-comb Quilts, at 75c each; Leubries' price, $1 24.
56 Damask Linen Crumb Cloths, 10-4 size, at $1 50 each; New York Syndicate price, $3.
75 Damask Linen Crumb Cloths, 12-4 size, at $2 each; Leubries' price $4 50 each.
2 cases 11-4 size White Marseilles Quilts at $1 each; Leubries' price, $1 54.
56 extra fine White Marseilles Quilts 1 1-4 size at $4 each; New York Syndicate price, $6.
150 dozen White Linen Napkins at 60c per dozen; Leubries' price, 98c.
21 pcs Bleached Barnsley Table Damask at 65c per yard; Leubries' price, $1 08.
63 dozen Cornice Poles, Brackets and Rings complete at 35c each; New York Syndicate price, 75c.
2 cases very fine White Crochet Quilts at $1 25 each; Leubries' price, $1 74.
150 dozen Genuine Turkey Red Doylies at 40c per dozen; New York Syndicate price, 64c.
1,000 yards finest Quality Imported Cretonnes at 17½c; Leubries' price, 35c.
56 Embroidered Piano Covers warranted full size at $2 75 each; Leubries' price, $4 24.
39 fine Embroidered Piano Covers at $4 each; New York Syndicate price, $7.

BLANKETS FOR THE MILLION!

Fine Blanket Weather! Why Shiver With Cold? Why be Uncomfortable in Bed When for so Little Money at This Great Blanket Sale You Can be Made Warm, Cozy and Comfortable?

430 pair White Blankets at 90c, Leubrie sold for $1 40.
312 pair White Blankets at $1 65, New York Syndicate price $2 25.
260 pair White Blankets only $2, Leubrie's price $3 25.
375 pair White Blankets, large size, at $2 50, Leubrie sold for $3 75.
186 pair White Blankets, fine quality, for $3 75, New York Syndicate price $5 25.
118 pair White Blankets at $5, Leubries' price $7.
85 pair White Blankets, super, at $5 50, Leubries got $7 75.

COLORED BLANKETS.

174 Pair Colored Blankets, heavy, at $1, Leubries' price $1 45.
230 pair Colored Blankets at $1 25, New York Syndicate price $2.
165 pair Colored Blankets, large size and heavy, at $1 75, Leubrie sold for $2 50.
160 pair Colored Blankets at $2, Leubrie got $3 25.
120 pair Colored Blankets for $2 50, New York Syndicate sold for $3 75.
87 pair Colored Blankets at $3, Leubries' price $4 25.

BED COMFORTS!!

13 bales Bed Comforts at 60c, Leubries' price $1.
9 bales Bed Comforts at $1, Leubries sold for $1 50.
16 bales Bed Comforts for $1 15, New York Syndicate price $1 70.
11 bales Bed Comforts at $1 50, Leubries' price $2 10.
8 bales Bed Comforts at $1 85, Leubries sold $2 50.

Gents' Furnishing and Hosiery Department.

Another Big Lay-Out From Reserve Rooms--New Lots and New Prices.

250 doz Gents' and Boys' 4-ply, All-Linen Collars, standing only, in sizes 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14 and 14½, this week at 2½c each; Leubries' price 20c each.
100 doz Gents' best 4-ply, All-Linen Cuffs, size 9½ and 10, at 15c a pair; Leubries' price 25c. Sizes 10½, 11 and 11½, at 20c; Leubries' price 35c.
Three Lots—100 doz Gents' Fine Unlaundried Dress Shirts at 50c, 65c and 75c; New York Syndicate price 85c, $1 and $1 10.
50 doz Gents' fine custom-made White Dress Shirts, unlaundried, in all sizes, Cuffs or Bands at wrist, at $1 each, 6 for $5 75; Leubries' price $1 68.
Two Lots—175 doz Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts, laundried, in all sizes, at 75c and $1; New York Syndicate sold same at $1 50 and $1 75.
Five Lots—268 doz Gents' Fancy Dress Shirts, laundried, in all sizes, at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1; New York Syndicate price was 85c, $1, $1 25, $1 39 and $1 50.
65 doz Gents' All-Wool Overshirts, at 75c, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2; Leubries' prices $1 25, $1 35, $1 65, $2, $2 65 and $2 98.
350 doz Gents' nobby Silk Puff Scarfs, all new and handsome, bought for the holiday trade, this week 25c each; Leubries' price $1.
25 doz Gents' Fine White Unlaundried Night Shirts at 65c, Leubries' price $1.
48 doz Gents' Fine White Unlaundried Fancy Embroidered Night Shirts, at $1; Leubries' price $2 25.

KNIT UNDERWEAR.

85 doz Gents' Heavy White Merino Undershirts or Drawers at 40c each; New York Syndicate price 75c.
55 doz Gents' Heavy Grey Undershirts or Drawers at 50c each; Leubries' price 99c.
Odd lots of Gents' Undershirts or Drawers in white, grey or fancy at 50c each; New York Syndicate sold same at $1 50.
65 doz Gents' White or Grey Heavy Wool Undershirts or Drawers at 65c, 75c, 85c and $1; Leubries' price $1, $1 25, $1 65 and $2.
125 doz Gents' Red all-wool Medicated Undershirts or Drawers at 65c, $1, $1 25 and $1 75; Leubries' price $1, $1 50, $2 25 and $2 58.
48 doz Gents' Heavy Canton Flannel Undershirts or Drawers at 35c; Leubries' price 68c.
3 Lots—90 doz Ladies' white Merino Undervests or Drawers at 40c, 50c and 75c; New York Syndicate prices 65c, 85c and $1 50.
25 doz Ladies' White Cashmere Wool Vests or Pants at $1; Leubries' price $1 50.
4 Lots—100 doz Ladies' all-wool Red Medicated Undervests or Pants at 75c, $1, $1 25 and $1 50; Leubries' price $1 25, $1 75, $2 and $2 50.

HOSIERY.

85 doz Ladies' Fine Brilliant Lisle Thread Hose in solid black or gold shades, all colors, at 40c; New York Syndicate price 89c.
65 doz Ladies' English Spun Silk Hose in black or drab colors, assorted shades, at 75c; Leubries' price $1 58.
50 doz Ladies' Fine Imported English Cashmere Hose in solid colors, black or colored, all shades, at 40c; Leubries' price 79c.
40 doz Ladies' All Wool Full Regular Made Hose in all colors at 35c, three pair for $1; Leubries' price 50c a pair.
1,000 doz Ladies' Fine Imported Cotton Hose, all extra long and full regular made, in solid black or solid colors, all shades or fancy stripes at 25c; Leubries' price 48c.
25 doz Ladies' Fleece Lined Cotton Hose, extra value, at 25c; Leubries' price 50c.
2,000 doz Children's Cotton Hose in solid colors, all shades or fancy stripes in all sizes, at 15c, 20c and 25c; Leubries' price 35c, 48c and 68c.
500 doz Children's Imported Derby Ribbed Heavy Cotton Hose, solid colors, all shades, at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c; Leubries' price 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c and 68c.
100 doz Children's odd lots and sizes and styles at 15c; Leubries' price 35c.
400 doz Children's Wool Hose at 25c, 30c and 35c; Leubries' price 45c, 50c and 60c.
45 doz Children's Fine English Cashmere Hose in solid colors or black at 40c, 45c and 50c; Leubries' price 85c, 98c and $1 10.
800 doz Gents' British Unbleached Cotton Socks in superfine or superstout at 15c, 20c, and 25c; Leubries' price 25c, 35c and 40c.
150 doz Gents', Solid Colors, Imported Cotton Socks, all shades, at 25c; Leubries' price 50c.
60 doz Gents' Fine English Cashmere Socks in solid colors or black, at 35c or three pair for $1; Leubries' price 68c a pair.
500 doz Gents' Heavy Seamless Knit Socks at 10c and 12½c; New York Syndicate sold same at 25c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

New Fresh Lots, Cheaper Than Ever—"The Arbiters of Fashion's" Millinery at Unfashionable People's Prices.

2 cases of Drab Sailor Hats 10c each; New York Syndicate's price, 29c each.
3 cases of Assorted Straw Hats 5c each; New York Syndicate's price, 33c each.
2 cases of Black Straw Bonnets 25c each; New York Syndicate's price, 50c each.
30 dozen of Long Plumes, Assorted Colors, 10c each; Leubries' price, 49c each.
75 dozen of Long Black Plumes 10c each; Leubries' price 49c each.
50 dozen of Black Tips, 3 in a bunch, 10c; Leubries' price, 33c a bunch.
80 dozen of Assorted Colored Tips, 3 in a bunch, 10c; Leubries' price, 33c a bunch.
50 dozen Flower Pompons 20c a bunch; Leubries' price, 89c a bunch.
44 Cartons of Flowers 5c, 10c and 25c a bunch; Leubries' price, 25c, 49c and 73c a bunch.

CALICO DEPARTMENT.

Red Hot With Bargains! Leubries' Beautiful Prints at Half Price.

650 pcs of Leubries' 5c Calico for 2½c.
1,275 pcs of Leubries' 10c Figured Oil Calico, this week's price 5c or 20 yards for $1.
1,750 pcs of 7½ Shirting Calico; all at 5c this week.
1,275 pcs of Leubries' 8½c Robe Calico, now 40 yards for $2.
2,575 pcs of Leubries' best 8½ Dress Calico, all yards for $1.
1,000 pcs of Leubries' 15c oil red calico, our price [illegible]

Dress Gingham Department.

1,750 pcs of Leubries' 12½c Ginghams [illegible]
1,450 pcs of Leubries' 15c Ginghams [illegible] ½c, or 12 yards for $1.
485 pcs of Leubries' 17½c Ginghams for 10c.
475 pcs of Leubries' 25c Zephyr Cloth for 15c.

Domestic Gingham Department.

1,276 pcs of Leubries' 7½c Ginghams, our price 5c.
1,000 pcs of Leubries' 12c Ginghams, 8½c or 12 yards for $1.
475 pcs of Leubries' 15c Book-fold Ginghams for 7½c.

Cheviot Department.

1,156 pcs of Leubries' 10c Cheviot for 5c.
879 pcs of Leubries' 15c Cheviot for 10c.
476 pcs of Leubries' 25c Cheviot for 15c.

FLANNELS.

Leubries' Bankrupt Flannels---New York Syndicate's Bankrupt Flannels ---Lower Than Ever---Read.

Red Twill Flannel at 12½c; Mew York Syndicate's price 22½c.
Red Twill Flannel at 20c; Leubries' price 33c.
Red Twill Flannel at 25c; Leubries' price 38c.
Red Twill Flannel at 35c; Leubries' price 53c.
Grey Union Twill Flannel at 7½c; New York Syndicate price 11c.
Grey Union Twill Flannel at 15c; New York Syndicate price 27c.
Grey All-Wool Twill Flannel at 20c; New York Syndicate price 33c.
Grey All-Wool Twill Flannel (heavy) at 35c; Leubries' price 52c.
Matelasse Flannels at 25c; Leubries' price 45c, 50c and 60c.
4-4 Red Shaker Flannel at 40c; Leubries' price 60c.
White Flannel at 7½c, 12½c, 15c and 25c; Leubries' price 12½c, 19c, 23c and 35c.
Navy Blue Twill all-wool Flannel at 20c, 25c and 30c; Syndicate price 29c, 35c and 43c.
Plain Red Flannel at 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c; Syndicate price 20c, 22c, 30c and 37c.
Plaid Lincey Dress Flannels 10c; Syndicate price 17c.

Big Further Break in HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS---Note the Break!

450 Champion Hatchets, steel blade, 25c; down from 45c each.
500 Twin Match Safes, assorted colors, 2½c each; cut from 5c each.
375 Bisque Figure Match Safes 10c; New York Syndicate's price 40c each.
175 Fancy Striped-Wood Salt Boxes 19c; reduced from 30c each.
5 Bales Clothes-Lines, 65 feet long, 8c; down from 15c each.
495 Large Japanned Dust Pans, assorted colors, 8c; reduced from 15c each.
500 Covered Sauce Pans 8c; cut from 15c each.
300 3-Quart Sauce Pans, covered, 12½c; cut from 20c each.
250 Covered Buckets 8c, worth 15c each.
150 Covered Buckets, 3-quart, 10c; cut from 20c each.
475 China Mustard Cups with spoon [illegible]; New York Syndicate's price 25c.
225 Fancy Decorated Creton Sets of 5 pieces 75c; reduced from $1 25.
25 gross Silvereen for polishing silver and gold plate 5c reduced from 10c.
850 Wire Card Baskets, fancy decorated, 12½c; cut from 20c.
500 Large Willow Clothes Hampers, round, 75c; cut from $1.
850 Patent Wash Boards 10c; worth 25c.
1,500 Extra Fine Floor Brooms 12½c; reduced from 20c.

YOUR LAST CHANCE! FOR ONE THOUSAND YEARS!

IS NOW! TO BUY FIRST-CLASS CHOICE DRY GOODS AS THEY ARE NOW BEING SOLD AT

D. CRAWFORD & CO.'S,

THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS.

LATEST EDITION.

IN JOINT SESSION.

Both Houses of Congress Officially Canvass the Electoral Vote.

Cleveland and Hendricks Declared Elected—An Impressive Scene—The Announcement Received With Applause—Senator Edmunds' Declaration—Debate in the Senate and House on Edmunds' Strange Language.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—The National Republican of to-day says: "There was some talk at the Capitol yesterday, which pointed to Senator Cockrell of Missouri as a Cabinet probability. Senator Cockrell, when asked about it, said he had no such aspiration, and did not expect anything, but Senator Cockrell is a very modest man, though, as Representative Hatch said, 'one of the most deserving in the party.' Cockrell in fact, is the most popular Missourian at the Capital, and one of the most conscientious and painstaking members of the Senate. Ever since the introduction of the bill in the Senate to make the Agricultural Bureau a Cabinet office, Cockrell has been looked to as the best man to fill it. Now he is talked of for the Secretaryship of the Interior. The movement to boom Broadhead for the Attorney-Generalship was a flat failure, but the Missourians here feel quite hopeful about Cockrell.

Senator Morgan's Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—Senator Morgan to-day introduced a bill to make appropriation for the rivers and harbors. It is the same as the bill reported by Representative Willis from the River and Harbor Committee of the House, except the projected improvements of Sandy Bay, Miss., and the Galveston Harbor, the proposed construction of the Hennepin Canal, and the provision making Eads advisory engineer of Mississippi River committee are not included in the bill.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The following letter was received by Secretary Teller:

"UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, BOSTON, February 9, 1885.

"Hon. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

"MY DEAR SIR—My attention has been called in the Congressional Record to an order passed in the Senate Thursday last calling upon the Secretary of the Interior, among other things, for information 'whether the annual settlement was made by the Union Pacific Railway Company February 1, 1885, as provided in the Thurman act." I wish to say for your information that there will be no delay on the part of this company in making the settlement referred to whenever the department will specify the sum due in that settlement. A draft for the amount shall be forwarded by return mail.

"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., Pres't."

The Secretary immediately referred the letter to the Commissioner of Railroads.

Mails on the St. Louis Bridge.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—The annual fight over the attempt to provide for the payment in the Post Office appropriation of the bill of $25,000 for the transfer of mails over the St Louis Bridge will probably come up this afternoon. This time the clause has been omitted from the appropriation bill, but Mr. Clardy will offer it and urge its insertion. The Assistant Postmaster General, Thompson, has stated to Mr. Cardy that the clause ought to be inserted in the bill. It is understood, however, that it was this time omitted purposely from the bill and that some members of [illegible]mmittee, at least, will fight the proposition to insert it.

How Edmunds Announced the Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—The presiding officer [illegible] has just announced that Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks have received a majority of the electoral votes for the respective offices of President and vice-President of the United States. The declaration, he said, was made only as a public statement in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, and not as possessing any authority of law to declare any legal conclusion whatever.

Personal Mention.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—W. J. Stone, Congressman-elect to succeed Morgan, is here making the acquaintance of his future associates.

Talks with members of the House and Senate indicate a very general approval of the suggestion of Cockerell for the Cabinet.

The Ingalls and Hoar Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—A resolution offered in the Senate by Senator Ingalls, declaring that the Senate does not assent to Edmunds' declaration, went over until to-morrow, as did the resolution by Hoar approving his course.

Civil Service Examinations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—Civil Service examinations for departmental service at Washington will be held at Chicago February 24; Springfield, Ill., February 26, and Indianapolis February 28.

XLVIIITH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—Senator Manderson presented as a memorial the joint resolution of the Legislature of Nebraska urging Congress to pass the bill for the relief of settlers on the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad lands. Referred.

Senator Allison from the Committee on Appropriations reported the army appropriation bill.

Senator Garland introduced a bill to regulate the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas and a memorial of citizens of Hot Springs relating thereto. Referred.

The Senate passed the bill providing for permanent reservations for the Indians in Northern Montana.

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill to quiet the title of settlers on the DesMoines River lands, and the reading of reports was proceeded with.

Senator Ingalls interrupted the reading to inquire whether it was understood that the Senate would resume legislative business on the completion of the electoral count to-day.

After an interchange of views, the unanimous understanding was reached that that course would be pursued.

At 11:55 a message was received announcing that the House of Representatives would, at 12 o'clock, be ready to receive the Senate, that in joint convention both Houses may count the electoral vote.

The Chair announced that the concurrent resolution providing for the joint convention would now be executed, and the Senators, headed by the President pro tem and the Secretary of the Senate, and preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the House of Representatives.

At 1:25 [illegible] m, the Senators returned to the Senate Chamber, and the President pro tempore of the body having resumed the chair, the tellers on the part of the Senate, Hoar and Pendleton, appeared, and on their behalf Mr. Hoar reported the result of the electoral count. When the tellers' report was completed the President of the Senate repeated verbatim the closing sentence of the announcement made by him in the House of Representatives relating to the declaration of the vote. That sentence was as follows: "And the President of the Senate makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of the two Houses of Congress of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion, and not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion whatever."

Senator Conger said that he desired as one members of the of the Senate to say that he entirely dissented from the declaration that the President of the Senate or the Vice-President had no other power in announcing that vote than to announce the fact, and he did not know by what authority the sentence quoted had been made a part of the declaration.

Senator Sherman said: "I also wish for myself, having put on record my opinion on this question at other times, to again assert and put on record my opinion that the declaration made was the declaration of the gentleman who presided on that occasion, expressing his own opinion, and should not now be taken as a precedent except so far as it may command the judgment of mankind hereafter. I believe the Vice-President of the United States declared and exercised a constitutional power when he [illegible] over the body to-day and counted [illegible], and that his announcement of the vote [illegible] conclusive and all argument upon the qu[illegible] at in doing so he not only gave his own opinion as the result of certain papers given to him, but he made only the constitutional declaration provided for under the existing law, as to who is to be President of the United States after the 4th of March.

The House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—The galleries of the House were not opened until 10:15 this morning, and for a long time before that hour the crowd of spectators remained patiently in the corridors. When admission was at last allowed, visitors hastened in to secure choice seats and in a few moments the galleries were filled and the steps utilized for resting places. That portion of the gallery reserved for the families and friends of Senators and Representatives was occupied mainly by ladies, while the portion given up to the general public was almost exclusively filled with gentlemen. The Executive gallery was vacant and one diplomate sat in solitary state in the gallery reserved for the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Townshend offered a resolution providing that during the remainder of the session the daily hour of meeting of the House shall be 11 o'clock. Referred.

LADIES INVITED TO THE FLOOR.

Mr. McMillan offered a resolution directing the door-keeper to admit to the floor ladies having tickets issued for the members' gallery during the joint session for the counting of electoral votes.

Mr. Hewitt of Alabama made the point of order that the resolution changed a rule of the House, and must go to the Committee on Rules. The Speaker pro tem, Mr. Blackburn, overruled the point of order, and the resolution was adopted, 134 to 72. While the motion was under consideration, Mr. Springer remarked that as this was the day which let the "outs" in no Democrat should oppose it.

Mr. Follett, from the Committee on Appropriations, brought back the District of Columbia Appropriation bill with the Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The recommendation was agreed to and Follett, Hutchins and Cannon were appointed conferees.

Mr. Springer, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported the bill relating to the compensation of Marshals and other United States officials. This is the bill incorporated in the last sundry civil bill, but was stricken therefrom in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Keifer, the clerk of the House was directed to inform the Senate that at 12 o'clock the House would be prepared to receive that body in conformity with the provisions of the concurrent resolution relating to the counting of the electoral votes.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

At a few moments before 12 o'clock the Speaker pro tem requested the members to clear the two first row of seats for the accommodation of Senators. At precisely 12 o'clock the Senate of the United States was announced, and headed by Mr. Edmunds and the officers of that body the Senators filed in and took the seats assigned them, the President of the Senate seating himself by the Acting Speaker, Mr. Blackburn.

Senator Edmunds, in calling the assembly to order, said:

"The two Houses of Congress have met in pursuance of the Constitution and the laws and the concurrent resolution, for the purpose of executing the duty required by the Constitution and laws in the matter of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, cast by the electors of the several States, for the term commencing the fourth of March, 1885. The tellers appointed by the two Houses will please take their places."

Senators Hoar and Pendleton and Representatives Clay and Keifer having taken their places at the clerk's desk, Senator Edmunds said:

"The President of the Senate will open the certificates of the other several States in alphabetical order, and now opens the certificate for the State of Alabama. He hands the chairman of the tellers on the part of the Senate the certificate from Alabama received by mail, and to the chairman of the tellers on the part of the House the representative certificate received by messenger." The certificate was read by Senator Hoar, and announced ten election votes for Grover Cleveland for President, and ten electoral votes for Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President.

Senator Sherman asked unanimous consent that only the operative parts of certificates be read, the formal parts being inspected by the tellers. This was agreed to and only the statements of the votes cast were read. The certificate from Arkansas announced that the seven votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks. The certificates from California announced the eight votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan. The certificate from Colorado announced the three votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan. The certificate from Connecticut announced the six votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks. The certificate from Delaware announced the three votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Florida announced that the four votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks; the certificate from Georgia announced that the twelve votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks; the certificate from Illinois announced the twenty-two votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from Indiana announced the fifteen votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks; the certificate from Iowa announced that the thirteen votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from Kansas announced that the nine votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from Kentucky announced that the thirteen votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks; the certificate from Louisiana announced that the eight votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks; the certificate from Maine announced that the six votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from Maryland announced that the eight votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks; the certificate from Massachusetts announced that the fourteen votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from Michigan announced that the thirteen votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from Minnesota announced that the seven electoral votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from Mississippi announced that the nine votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks; the certificate from Missouri announced that the sixteen votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks; the certificates from Nebraska announced that the five votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from Nevada announced that the three votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from New Hampshire announced that the four votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from New Jersey announced that the nine votes of that State had been for Cleveland and Hendricks; the certificate from New York announced that the thirty-six votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks. This certificate was read by Mr. Clay of Kentucky, and as some vague rumor were in the air this morning that trouble would be made over the counting of the vote of New York, a murmur of relief went up when Clay finished the reading and announced that the certificate of the electors was certified to by Grover Cleveland, Governor. A slight manifestation of applause was promptly suppressed by Senator Edmunds, who ordered the sergeant-at-arms to arrest any gentleman or other person who disturbed the order of these proceedings by applause or other manifestation.

The certificate from North Carolina announced that the eleven votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks; the certificate from Ohio announced 23 votes for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from Oregon announced 3 votes for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from Pennsylvania announced 30 votes for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from Rhode Island announced 4 votes for Blaine and Logan; the certificate from South Carolina announced 9 votes for Cleveland and Hendricks.

Certificates from Tennessee announced 12 votes for Cleveland and Hendricks; certificates from Texas announced 13 votes for Cleveland and Hendricks; certificates from Vermont announced 4 votes for Blaine and Logan; certificates from Virginia announced 12 votes for Cleveland and Hendricks; the certificate of West Virginia announced six votes for Cleveland and Hendricks. The certificate from Wisconsin announced eleven votes for Blaine and Logan.

SENATOR EDMUNDS

then rose and said: "I have now opened the certificates of electors of all the States, and their votes have been reported, and the tellers will now make their computation and report the state of the vote."

After the tellers had devoted themselves to figuring for several minutes, Senator Hoar read and handed the result of their computation to the presiding officer, who said:

"Senators and gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The tellers have reported to the presiding officer the state of the vote, from which it appears that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received 219 votes for the office of President of the United States; that James G. Blaine of the State of Maine received 182 votes for the same office; that Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana received 219 votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and that John A. Logan, of the State of Illinois received 182 votes for the same office; wherefore I do declare that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers and so appears to have been elected President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1885, and that Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed as they appear on the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to be elected Vice President of the States for four years commencing the 4th day of March, 1885, and the President of the Senate makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of the two Houses of Congress of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion, and not as possessing any authority in law to declare its legality whatever."

Here the audience

BROKE INTO CHEERS,

which the presiding officer attempted to suppress, but with little success. The Senate then retired to its chamber, and the House took a recess for fifteen minutes.

HOUSE IN SESSION AGAIN.

On the House being called to order Mr. Keifer offered a resolution reciting the result of the joint convention of the two houses, and declaring it the sense of the House that the Constitution and laws had been duly executed, and that no further declaration of these facts is necessary.

Mr. Springer said it seemed, from the announcement of the presiding officer of the joint convention, that there was no declaration of the vote. Contrary to all precedent, the Vice-President had simply declared that it appeared from the count made by the tellers that Grover Cleveland received a certain number of votes but had disclaimed any intention to make any official declaration of the result of that vote. He preferred the matter should be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report such resolution as it may be necessary for the purpose of making the result of the election public.

The Speaker pro tem—The presiding officer, in joint convention, in making the announcement of the vote, announced the result that had been found, and simply added a disclaimer to any authority on his part as the presiding officer of the Senate or the joint convention to make any declaration at all.

Mr. Springer—"I move that the whole matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker—"In the judgment of the chair the declaration made by the presiding officer was exactly what it should have been.

After remarks by Hoar, Lapham, Wilson and Ingalls on the subject, the Chair (Senator Edmunds) said he regarded the Senate as in no way responsible for the declaration made by him. He had performed his constitutional duty, and had on his own responsibility made the declaration referred to.

Mr. Springer—I have not asked the Speaker for his opinion. I desire to state my own.

The Speaker—The Chair, acting as an officer representing the House in the joint convention, would have made a protest if any improper declaration by the presiding officer had been delivered.

Mr. Randall said the vote of the electors had been announced, and that any ministerial proceeding was not essential to the main fact, that Grover Cleveland had been elected.

Mr. Hammond thought the joint convention having made its declaration, the House had nothing further to do with it.

Mr. Springer withdrew his motion, and Mr. Cox of New York, stating that the Constitution declared who had been elected President and Vice-President, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to: yeas 135, nays 115.

A VANISHING WAVE.

The Worst of the Cold Gone—A St. Louis Party in the Snow for Three Days.

There was probably a greater amount of suffering in this city last night than at any time this winter. Although the absolute degree of cold did not approach that of the night before, the houses were so completely chilled through by the continued cold of yesterday that when the sun went down it seemed almost impossible to get the sleeping rooms warmed to a comfortable condition. There was so little wind, however, that the cold did not have the penetrating power that it possessed during the day. As a consequence street car travel was not much interrupted, but the salt cars made about as many trips as the others. There are evidences that the polar bear has released the Northwest from his icy hug and given over his frigid fondling, at least for the present. At Fort Custer, Montana, where yesterday it was 18° below, it was 20° above this morning, and at Fort Buford it was only 5° below against 20° yesterday. At St. Paul, Bismarck, Moorhead and Deadwood there has has been a general rise, and where everything was hermetically sealed twenty-four hours ago, they are now on the edge of a thaw. In this city the Signal Service readings this morning showed that the minimum reached last night was 7° above. The official record for to-day has been: At 5:59 o'clock, 11° above; at 9:15, 18.5°; at 1 o'clock, 27°. The temperature on the street level, as noted by Aloe, optician, shows a wide difference, being as follows:

At 8 a. m., 1° below; 9, 0; 10, 3° above; 11, 10° above; 12 m., 18° above; 1 p. m., 18° above.

The wind has got around well toward the South, and the indications are that the mercury will be up to, if not above, the freezing point to-morrow.

THE RAILROADS.

The condition of the railroads has changed some since yesterday, but in Iowa, where there are six feet of snow, the situation is almost discouraging. Between Decatur and Chicago the Wabash has over 400 men at work with shovels, the snow plows being rendered useless by the snow becoming so tightly packed. Col. Talmage, who happened to be caught in the storm near Decatur, telegraphs back that he has never experienced such a fall of snow. He says it is more like wet sand than anything, but hopes the road will be clear to-night. The Illinois Central's Chicago Line and the Chicago and Alton are still blocked, but both have hopes of getting through not later than 12 o'clock to-night. At noon to-day the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy put out a home-made sign-board announcing the road reopened to Chicago, and that the owl train would go out to-night as usual. The St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern is running on time again. The Vandalia, Wabash, east, I. & St. L. and all trains were late from two to five hours. The Western roads are in pretty good shape to-day, and are not more than one hour late in any case. Reports of frozen tanks are received from all quarters, and it will take at least forty-eight hours of very moderate weather to re-establish freight traffic to even half the usual run. Railroad men all concede this to be the most troublesome winter ever experienced within a radius of 300 miles of St. Louis. The Wabash 10 o'clock (a. m.) weather report gives the thermometer at 20° below zero in several places in Illinois and men working under terrible disadvantages.

Something of an idea of what travelers have to put up with at these times may be judged from the following telegram to the POST-DISPATCH from Mr. Ogden Fontaine, the well-known cotton factor: "We are snow-bound at Marley, Illinois, thirty miles from Chicago. We have been here sixty hours. The snow is seven feet deep and is still drifting over everything. It is very cold and we expect we will have to stay here until a Government relief party comes for us. Rations are getting very low."

Mme. Patti Out of Sorts.

Mme. Adeline Patti was not to be seen to-day, and for the present is shut out from the interviewer. Her agent, Signor Levilly, said that the prima donna was all out of sorts and was not feeling in the best of humor since last night's performance. Everything has gone wrong, and she does not think that the house last night was what she ought to have had. She who has been received by thousands all over the country, she thought ought certainly to be able to draw full houses for two nights in St. Louis at the prices which are charged. In London higher prices are paid to see her during the entire season. Mme. Patti has definitely determined not to return to America again after this season. It will take her several years to complete her farewell tour in Europe, and she is thoroughly tired of traveling around and being subjected to the discomforts and hardships of an operatic season in this country.

Legal Cullings.

The city of St. Louis obtained judgment to-day against F. Buehnemann for $108 in Judge Lubke's court.

The Merchants' National Bank of St. Louis obtained a judgment to-day against the Belle of St. Louis Transportation Company and others in Judge Lubke's court for $2,936.

John M. Kreitz obtained a verdict and judgment to-day in Judge Horner's court against John Masconi for $450 and interest, due on a promissory note.

Charles Goodenough was granted a decree of divorce from his wife, Margaret Goodenough, by Judge Lubke. The main charge was that she had become an abandoned woman.

Another Priest Dead.

Rev. Father O'Keefe, C. M., a Lazarist priest, died at the Sisters' Hospital this morning of pneumonia. He was ordained in 1840 and had been stationed at Cape Girardeau until a week from last Saturday, when he came here to be treated. He was 67, one year older than Father Uhland, whose death yesterday was published in the POST-DISPATCH, and they will both be buried together to-morrow morning at 8:30 from St. Vincent's Church.

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

Mrs. B. W. Rodgers, agent at the docks station, fell down her cellar stairs yesterday, hurting herself so badly that she is confined to her room.

There are but three letter carriers now at work in Carondelet since the recent reduction of the force. One of these uses a horse and takes in the country from Merrimac to Kansas street, from the river to Eleventh street and from Virginia and Thirteenth streets to the southern limits of the city, his district being three miles long. The other two carriers divide the rest of Carondelet between them, the work being so great that the deliveries and collections are necessarily late.

ENGLAND'S GRIEF.

Lord Wolseley Confirms the Report of Gordon's Death.

The Situation in the Soudan—The Turkish Press Muzzled—A Big Seizure of Dynamite—Casualties at Sea—A Colliery Horror in Nova Scotia—Foreign News.

LONDON, February 11.—All the morning papers have their columns bordered with black, as a token of the grief which is universally felt over Gordon's fate. Some papers confine the mourning emblems to the editoral page, but in most of them the column rules are reversed on all pages. The News says: "The age of chivalry was revived again in Gordon's history and the whole world thrills with passionate grief at this Christian warrior's death." The Standard alone refuses to believe Gordon dead, and clings to the shadow of a hope that he may be a prisoner or may have escaped to the South.

The War Office refuses to officially confirm the dispatch which states that General Wolseley telegraphed to the Government that the scouts sent to Khartoum to ascertain the fate of General Gordon have returned with proof of his death.

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

NOON—The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock this morning, and is still in session.

REPORT OF GORDON'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

General Lord Wolseley telegraphs to the Government that the scouts sent to Khartoum have returned. They confirm the report of the killing of Gen. Gordon and the atrocities committed in Khartoum by the Mahdi's men.

ITALIAN CONFIDENCE IN ENGLAND.

ROME, February 11.—Negotiations between the British and Italian Governments, with a view to Italian co-operation in the Soudan, still proceed. Chevalier Negra, the Italian Ambassador at London, has been instructed to assure Lord Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, of the confidence that Italy has in the power of England to crush the rebellion in the Soudan, and reorganize Egypt, and to state that Italy is willing to occupy with her troops strategic posts, so as to enable England to mass her forces against those of the Mahdi.

TROOPS LEAVE GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, February 11.—Troops have already sailed from here to reinforce Wolseley's force in the Soudan. Others will be dispatched immediately.

THE MAHDI'S FRENCH MINISTER.

PARIS February 11.—The Figaro says that the Mahdi's Minister of War is M. Veret. He was formerly a captain in the French army. He joined the Mahdi in 1882 and taught the Arabs the way to break squares when formed by troops in battle.

THE TURKISH PRESS MUZZLED.

CONSTANTINOPLE February 11.—The Turkish newspapers have been officially prohibited from publishing news from the Soudan or comments upon the situation there.

England.

BOTH VESSELS SANK.

LONDON, February 11.—The Norwegian bark Dannebrog collided east of Gibraltar yesterday with the steamer Zoe. Both vessels sank.

THE GELLERT DISABLED.

The Hamburg American line steamer Gellert Gellert, which left Havre February 10 for New York, is off Lizard Point and disabled. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

ON FIRE AND ABANDONED.

A telegram received here states that the bark Erinna, from New York, January 17, for Antwerp, has been passed at sea, dismasted, abandoned and on fire. There are no further particulars.

A DYNAMITE SEIZURE.

An important seizure of dynamite was made last night by the police. Their attention had been directed to the suspicious movements of a man, supposed to be an American, who, some time before the explosions at the House of Commons and the Tower, rented an unoccupied house in the Harrow road, and fitted the ground floor up as a book store. The man was seldom seen about the premises, and had not been seen at all in the neighborhood since the date of the recent explosions. The latter fact induced the police to place the book store under a strict surveillance and finally make the seizure. On the ground floor was found a large quantity of dynamite. At the time of the seizure the book store was in charge of a man of American appearance and accent.

A DETECTIVE THREATENED.

Detective Roper, who, during the examination of Cunningham and Burton last Monday, testified that the prisoners were acquaintances, and swore he saw them together near Burton's residence January 10, has received a letter, dated Paddington, containing threats against his life.

South America.

THEATRICAL BENEFIT FROM A RAILROAD.

LIMA, VIA GALESTON, February 19.—A grand theatrical performance was given last night, the proceeds to be used towards defraying the expenses of the road now in the course of construction to Cahuapano, with the object of opening of overland communication with Brazil.

REDUCING THE NITRATE PRODUCT.

IQUINQUE, NIA GALVESTON, February 11.—At a general meeting of nitrate producers held here on the 6th instant resolutions were unanimously adopted authorizing the directors to diminish the production for the present, and until the stock in Europe is consumed, to 1,600,000 quintals yearly on all the coast; also authorizing the directory to declare the Combination Committee prorogued until December 31, 1886, and declaring that during this period no producer who is subject to the convention shall contribute directly or indirectly to the formation of new establishments or augment the productive power of his machinery.

Nova Scotia.

A TERRIBLE COLLIERY DISASTER.

HALIFAX, February 11.—At 9 o'clock last night an explosion occurred in the old pit of the Yale colliery, at Westville, Picton. The heavy storm yesterday and last night seriously interfered with the telegraphic service, and little more than the bare fact can be obtained. It is rumored in the city that one hundred men were in the mine at the time, but it is reported from New Glasgow that the people there heard of only fifteen being down. The later report is likely to be nearer the truth, as New Glasgow is only seven miles distant from Westville. Whether the men are alive or dead is unknown at present. Fire broke out immediately after the explosion, and the men had gone down the pit to attempt to get the flames under control.

The Dominion.

HOTEL AND POST OFFICE BURNED.

MIDLAND, ONT., February 11.—The Gladstone Hotel and Post Office were burned last night. The loss is $12,000; insurance small.

A BAD CLERGYMAN.

LONDON, ONT., February 11.—Rev. Timothy O'Connell has been found guilty of immoral and scandalous conduct by the Ecclesiastical Board of Tiens.

OPPOSED TO IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

LONDON, ONT., February 11.—The Liberals of South Oxford have passed a resolution preferring independence to the proposed scheme of imperial federation.

TO SERVE IN EGYPT.

OTTAWA, February 11.—Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P. for South Simcoe, has made application to the War Office to organize a Canadian regiment for service in Egypt.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The grading on the whole line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Sudbury Junction to Point Arthur will be completed this week and the rails will be laid inside of two months.

TORONTO, February 11.—The weather throughout Ontario and Quebec is intensely cold. The temperature ranges from fifteen to forty degrees below zero.

Egypt.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN NOMINEES ADMITTED.

CAIRO, February 11.—Nubar Pacha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, has notified Germany and Russia that their nominees will be admitted into the Caisse de la Dette Publique.

France.

RIOTERS PUNISHED.

PARIS, February 11.—The six persons who were arrested for participating in the disorders on the boulevards on Monday, in connection with the proposed anarchist meeting, have been sentenced to imprisonment. Only two are anarchists.

The Franco-Chinese War.

FRENCH IRONCLADS.

SHANGHAI, February 11.—Two French ironclads and four French corvettes have anchored at the mouth of Woosung River.

DEGRADATION AND DEATH.

A Once Beautiful and Wealthy Woman's Rapid and Terrible Downfall.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 11.—A woman who belonged to one of the best families in Philadelphia, died in a wretched frame house on Kaighn's avenue, Camden, N. J., at an early hour yesterday morning, from the effects of an assault on her by two young negroes, William Fisher and John Burley, on the 14th of January. The woman was once the handsome and accomplished wife of ex-Judge Woodward, and moved in the best society. She became addicted to drink, and her downfall was rapid and terrible. Her friends, for a long time, tried to reclaim her, but at last they were

COMPELLED TO ABANDON HER,

though they fixed upon her an income sufficient to maintain her in comfort. After she was given up by her relatives, she became utterly abandoned, and associated with the vilest characters, and was continually under the influence of liquor. Some years ago she moved to Camden to the house where she died, and her furniture and clothing attracted much attention in that squalid neighborhood, by their expensive quality. But she died in the midst of filth and rags. Early in the evening of January 14 the residents of the neighborhood heard screams in Mrs. Woodward's residence, and upon breaking into the house, found the unfortunate woman, bound and gagged, lying in a pool of blood. Fisher and Bailey were arrested for the assault, and the latter having turned State's evidence, the men were sentenced by Judge Read to five and six years respectively in the State Prison. The death of Mrs. Woodward was caused, beyond a doubt, by the

BRUTAL KICKS AND BLOWS

she received at the hands of the negroes, and from which she had been suffering ever since the attack. Dr. Wills, the physician who has been attending her, says her death is the result of these injuries, and refuses to give a certificate of death until a post mortem examination is made. Monday evening she sent a message to Mr. Scoville, esq., to come to her house and write her will. Thinking it one of her many whims, Mr. Scoville did not go. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the woman spoke her last words and at 7:45 o'clock she died.

THEY ELOPED.

An Alabama Marriage Which Covered Both Sides of the River.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

EUFAULA, ALA., February 11.—Near High Bluff in Dale County, this State, lived Miss Ella Magen, the daughter of one of the wealthiest planters in the county. She favored the suit of Edward Maby, one of her father's employes. He was forbidden the house, and, going there on Tuesday afternoon with a license in his pocket, and riding a fleet horse, Miss Ella jumped up behind him and rode off. Pursuit was made by the girls' father. On reaching a stream which they had to cross they found it so swollen that the attempt was dangerous. In the meantime they could hear the shouts of the pursuing party. Fortunately Magistrate Mitchell was observed on the other side of the river. The groom wrapped the license around a stone, and, throw it across to Mitchell, the latter called out the questions which made the couple one just in time to defeat the interference of the irate father.

COSTLY HORSEFLESH.

The Great Live Stock Sale Progressing at Lexington, Kentucky.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 11.—Up to 2 o'clock today one hundred and twelve horses were sold at Woodward's sale, and brought an average of two hundred and fifteen. Two thousand was paid this morning for George Wilkes' dam Sallie,S urplus by Surplus, second dam by Pilot, jr., purchased by M. V. Waggner of Marshall, Mich.

Blanchard's Sin.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 11.—A. J. Blanchard, electrician, employed by the Bell Telephone Company, has absconded, owing many debts; he is also accused of forging the name of N. R. Young, the Superintendent of the Company, to checks passed on business men. Blanchard disappeared with his wife, leaving three coal-laden trunks for their board. He is from Vermont and bought tickets for New York. The telegraph is being freely used to secure his arrest and punishment.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 11.—The morning session of the Grand Army Encampment was devoted to balloting for Senior Vice Commander. At the noon adjournment one ballot had been taken without result and the second was proceeded with. The election of Austin Curtin as department commander was announced.

The Nail Men's Secret.

PITTSBURG, PA., February 11.—The Western Nail Association held a protracted secret meeting here to-day. The attendance was large, all the mills being represented. The officers of the association and the manufacturers positively refuse to make public the proceedings.

Rehearing for a Wife Poisoner.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 11.—An application for a rehearing in the case of Dr. Goersen, of Philadelphia, sentenced to be hanged April 12 for poisoning his wife, has been made to the Pardon Board. It is based upon newly discovered evidence.

A New Abbot Elected.

PITTSBURG, PA., February 11.—At St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland County, Pa., Rev. P. James Sailliox, O. S. B., was this morning elected Abbott of the newly created Benedictine Abbey, Newark, N. J.

A Village in Flames.

OVID, N. Y., February 11.—Fire this morning destroyed a hotel, one saloon, six stores, a cabinet shop and a harness shop.

A Murderer to be Hung.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Guiseppe Judici, who killed Margiovini Dagliers, in Brooklyn, after a quarrel, was to-day sentenced to be hung April 3.

BELLEVILLE.

Henry Brause, an inmate of the County Farm, died yesterday. He was in his 22d year, and had been sent to the institution from O'Fallon.

Charles Cooke, who is employed at the Summit mines near Ogle Station, had one of his hands badly mashed while coupling cars yesterday afternoon.

The passenger depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Nashville, Ill., caught fire yesterday and was burned to the ground. The damage is estimated at $800.

The City Water Company of Belleville, Ill., received articles of incorporation yesterday from the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $175,000, and the incorporators Henry C. Comegys, Samuel H. Lackett and Herman G. Weber.

The new bell lately received by the Sisters of the Catholic Convent in this city was blessed with imposing ceremonies yesterday by the Rev. Father Jansen, vicar general of the diocese of Alton, assisted by several clergymen of this city, and several from St. Louis.

The Royal Templars of Temperance did not meet in convention yesterday, owing to the fact that many of the delegates failed to arrive because of the trians on which they were traveling being snow-bound. At 10 o'clock this morning, however, the convention was called to order, and work begun in earnest.

NO LET UP!

THE INTENSE EXCITEMENT OF THE

GREAT OVER-PRODUCTION SALE!

IS STILL CONTINUED.

The Extraordinary Bargains!

FOR THIS WEEK AT

PENNY & GENTLES'

—— ARE ——

15,000 yds Silk Mixed English Dress Goods, 15c;
Importer's price, 40c.

2,375 yds Black Brocaded Satins, all pure Silk, 55c and 63c;
Importer's price, $1.

3 Cases All-Wool Basket Flannels, 25c;
Manufacturer's price, 50c.

1,375 yds best quality Staple and Dress Ginghams, 5c to 8 1-3c;
Manufacturer's price, 10c to 12 1-2c.

1,700 gross Pearl Buttons, 2 1-2c to 5c a dozen;
Importer's price, 5c and 10c.

18 doz Ladies' Fine Jerseys, 79c each;
Manufacturer's price, $1 20.

275 pieces Torchon Laces, 3c to 15c per yard;
Importer's price, 5c to 25c per yard.

137 doz Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, 25c;
Importer's price, $5 per dozen.

PENNY & GENTLES,

Broadway and Franklin Avenue.

A TEMPORARY RESPITE.

The Report Ousting Davisson Considered in the Senate.

A Lively Discussion Over the Report—Made a Special Order of Business—Door-Keeper Thomas' Danger—Railroad and Moral Legislation—News From Jefferson City.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., February 11.—Jeff Storts' bill, repealing the penalty clause of the Johnson gambling law and making the infringment of the law a misdemeanor instead of a felony, will be reported back by the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence unfavorably. It is understood that the committee is unanimous against it and there is little likelihood of its passage. Mr. Storts will move a recommitment of the bill and make a strenuous effort to pull it through.

The Investigating Committee of the House completed the taking of testimony last night. The committee will consider the evidence and come to a decision this evening and deliver its report to-morrow. The evidence is said to be all against Doorkeeper Thomas, and places him in a very delicate and unenviable position. It was proven to the satisfaction of the committee that he is guilty of receiving money from his subordinates with a regularity which indicated that it was not altogether in the way of voluntary presents, and the committee's report will be in accordance with these facts. Mr. Thomas will be either called before the bar of the House and reprimanded or his resignation will be requested.

The friends of Davisson are advising, and have about decided upon, dilatory measures and will endeavor to postpone consideration of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and keep Davisson in his seat as long as possible. In the meantime, his attorneys, George Reynolds and Mr. Berry, both of St. Louis, are lobbying among the members for the purpose of obtaining a vote adverse to the recommendation of the committee, and have already won over several Democrats to their side. Senator McGrath's friends are firm in their belief, however, that the committee's report will be adopted and Mac seated. McGrath has no attorneys or lobbyists here, and relies on his claim and the report of the committee to pull him through.

Dunn's bill to prohibit the acceptance of railroad losses or reduced traveling rates was reported upon favorably by the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence, this morning. The vote in the committee stood 4 for and 3 against the measure.

Wray's bill prohibiting the sale of the Police Gazette and flashy literature of a like class to miners was also reported upon favorably.

The opponents to the McGinnis' Justice of the Peace bill in the Senate have concluded to withdraw their opposition, and allow the measure to pass through the Senate, counting almost to a certainty of defeating it in the House.

The Senate.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., February 11.—The Senate bill relating to private corporations was called up for a third reading. This bill relates to the liability of railroads as common carriers, and provides that the same shall not be evaded by special contract. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to engrossment, so as to permit the bill's amendment, was lost.

Senator Ryors moved that the bill be read the third time and put upon its passage. Carried. The bill was voted upon and defeated. Ayes 9, noes 21.

The bill authorizing the formation of real estate and title guarantee companies was read a third time and placed upon its passage. A vote of the Senate

RESULTED IN ITS DEFEAT.

On motion of Senator Downing, the Senate went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill amending the Downing high license law, increasing the license of wine and beer saloons to half of that of dramshops.

The following bills were introduced:

By Senator Walker, authorizing Probate Judges to perfect their records by entering up their minutes where the same has not been.

By Senator Kost, an act discouraging the sale of deadly weapons by imposing a tax of $100 upon all dealers in pistols, dirks and bowie knives.

Senator McGinnis offered an amendment placing the wine and beer license at not less than $30, nor more than $75, for State purposes, and not less than $90 nor more than $125 for a period of twelve months. After a long and tedious debate Senator Baldwin offered an amendment to the amendment, to make the license for wine and beer houses the same as that for saloons and dramshops, and establishing a uniform license. Pending the discussion of the amendments the committee adjourned.

The Senate reconvened and received the report of the committee of the whole. Senator Young introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the feasibility of a plan as suggested by the bills introduced for the printing of school text books by the State. Adopted.

Senator Bridges offered a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Objected to by Senator Ryers. The objection was overruled by the President, and the report received and read by the Secretary. The report was that which was returned to the committee yesterday, to allow them an opportunity of revising it, and stating the facts upon which their conclusion was reached. Upon the evidence as offered, and the testimony taken before the Justices of the Peace, the committee find the total vote as follows: McGrath, 3,309; Davisson, 3,281; majority for McGrath, 28. Therefore the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions. Resolved: That Geo. W. Davisson, the contestee and sitting member, is not entitled to a seat in the Thirty-third General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and, resolved, that James McGrath, the contestant, has been duly elected to the Thirty-third General Assembly and is entitled to the seat now held by George W. Davisson. The Chair stated that the vote was upon the resolution as recommended by the committee.

Senator McGinnis moved that the report of the committee be printed, and that it be made the special order of business for Monday at 11 o'clock.

Senator Baldwin offered an amendment to the amendment that the printing of the report take precedence of all other matter now in the hands of the Committee on Printing, and that the report be taken up as soon thereafter as the Senate may see fit. The amendments were divided and a vote taken upon the amendment ordering that the report be printed. Adopted.

Senator Downing offered an amendment to the effect that the report be made the special order of business for Friday at 11 o'clock. Senator Hathaway moved to amend by changing the time of day to 2 o'clock. In the wrangle which ensued Senator McGinnis withdrew the original motion which left nothing before the Senate. Senator Harmon submitted a report from the Committee on Enrolled Bills. Adjourned.

The House.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., February 11.—The usual flood of petitions for the abolishment of the convict contract labor system and in favor of teaching the effects of alcohol and narcotics in the public schools, poured in and were referred to the proper committees.

Mr. Judge presented a petition from the Nonpareil Printer's Assembly of St. Louis, against the printing of the school journal in the Penitentiary. Read by the Clerk and referred. The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Campell, an act creating a lien in favor of nurserymen and others for furnishing fruit trees and plants.

By Mr Savage, to increase the salaries of Circuit Judges to $2,500.

By Mr. Loring, providing for the removal to a pest house, hospital, or other suitable place criminals incarcerated in prison who have contracted malignant or contagious diseases.

By Mr. Carter, to repeal the law of 1861, creating a State agency for the collection of militia and war claims due the State from the General Government.

By Mr. Steele, amending sections 5466 and 5462 of the law relating to dramshops, and inserting 1,000 in lieu of 2,500. Under the existing law the saloonkeepers' license in towns of 2,500 and over are only granted upon the petition of a majority of the residents of the block in which the saloon is situated, while in towns of 1,000 it requires the consent of a majority of the citizens of the entire town. Mr. Steele's act repeals the latter provision and places towns of 1,000 upon the same footing as towns of 2,500.

A Journey to Jerome.

Mr. H. W. Brewer of the Signal Service has gone to Jerome, Mo., to establish a special river station, in accordance with the request of a number of river men who want to get readings of the river from that point.

Accidental Death.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of Ernest Felthorst, who was fatally injured by the accidental discharge of his gun while out hunting last Sunday. A verdict in accordance with this fact was rendered.

BREAKING QUORUMS.

The Tactics Adopted by the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature.

The Continued Session of Tuesday Gives Morrison 46 Votes for United States Senator—Members Delayed En Route by Snow Drifts—Senator Bridges Goes to Springfield—A Lively Row in the House.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., February 11.—The Republicans broke a quorum in the Senate this morning on a combination of the Tuesday session after the recess, because of the enforced absence of seven of their members in the Braceville snow-drift. The Democrats then adjourned until 11:30 to begin on the session of Wednesday (to-day). No ballot was taken. In the House the Republicans broke a quorum, but Haines declared no quorum necessary and ruled a motion to adjourn out of order. He then ordered the clerk to call the roll, after allowing Judge Dill of St. Clair to nominate Morrison. The nomination was not seconded and none others were made. Morrison received forty-six votes. Morgan of Will voted for Haines, and Haines voted for Richard Bishop of Waukegan. The result was recorded on Tuesday's journal and the Democrats then adjourned the House till 11:30 o'clock.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

BRIDGES GONE TO SPRINGFIELD.

CARROLLTON, ILL., February 11.—Senator F. M. Bridges left here for Springfield this morning. He was accompanied by his wife and son, his physician, Dr. J. F. Crow, and Ed. Smith.

THE VOTING.

Eight or ten Democrats were present in the House who did not vote. Haines announced that it would not be necessary for the Republicans to vote, that being present they would be recorded and the result would be declared the same as if they had voted. This scared the Republicans away.

When the Senate was called to order at 11:30, the Clerk of the House was there with a resolution adopted in the House inviting the Senate to the joint session, but was prevented from obtaining recognition by a call of the Senate which showed no quorum present, and in the absence of a quorum the president refused to recognize the clerk. Whiting, of Bureau and Marion of Cook held the floor against time, until about two minutes of 12, when the Democrats left the Senate in a body, and went into the House. Then the Republicans present adjourned at noon. Harris called the House to order as a joint session, and in the absence of any official notification of the presence of the Senate, said it was not necessary that the President of the Senate or the Secretary should be present. He ordered the Clerk of the House to call

THE ROLL OF THE SENATE,

and the twenty-two Democrats responded, Bridges and Streeter being absent. Haines said that no call of the House roll was necessary, and directed that nominations for Senator should be made.

Senator Rinehart of Effingham nominated Morrison, and, as before, no second to it was made. The roll was then called. Nearly all of the Republicans were in the Judiciary Committee room, and the few who remained in the House, to keep track of the proceedings, remained silent. Bridges arrived at noon, and was taken immediately to the committee room on the House floor, in the rear of the Speaker's chair, and put in bed. He was able to walk a few steps, but was not taken into the House. Seventy-four Democratic votes were recorded for Morrison. Morgan of Will voted again for Haines, but Haines voted for Morrison. There being no quorum there was no choice, and it was so declared. The "joint session" then adjourned. The office of Reading Clerk, offered as a compromise to O'Donnel's friend, Doherty, was declared vacant by a resolution offered by Shepior, but there was no quorum of the House and the Democrats then adjourned. Republican members of the House have received dispatches since noon to-day from the belated legislators who have been in the Breakville snow drift on the C. & A. since night before last, saying that they cannot get away to-day.

THE COLD WAVE.

Railway Traffic Still Seriously Impeded—Storm Notes For Various Points.

CHICAGO, February 11.—The mercury here registered 18° below zero at 8 o'clock this morning, but reports from all points throughout the Northwest indicate that the weather is moderating rapidly. St. Paul is reported 8° below; Winnipeg 19° below; Des Moines reports from points in Iowa state that trains both passenger and freight are beginning to move again this morning. In Illinois, however, the blockade still continues two trains only left for the Eas this morning. Roads to the southeast are still blockaded and a large number of passenger and freight trains are snow-bound The statement is made that thousands of heads of cattle and hogs were frozen to death in abandoned freight trains. There were no arrivals at the Union Stock Yards up to 11 o'clock this forenoon.

Bitter Cold.

BUFFALO, February 11.—The wind-storm abated somewhat at noon, although the thermometer does not indicate much change. At daylight this morning its range was from 12 to 13 degrees below zero. At 10 o'clock there was a slight rise to 11 degrees. Throughout the night the wind blew at average of fifty miles accompanied by a fine snow which was very cutting. But few people are found on the street. At 10 o'clock the velocity had decreased to thirty-eight miles, at which rate it continued up to 10 p. m. But little snow has fallen and trains are not seriously delayed. As the wires are down on many roads it is difficult to obtain exact information as to the movement of trains. The New York Central trains are leaving regularly, while incoming trains are from one to two hours late. The Michigan Central is in bad luck also. The 7:25 train for Detroit had not left at 10:30. Nothing is known of the incoming trains, as the wires are down. The Grand Trunk is blockaded as far east as Detroit. The Erie is one of the worst sufferers. The train due here at 8:20 last evening was at Alden, nineteen miles from this city, this morning at 10 o'clock. Few freight trains are being sent out, and only such stock as is absolutely necessary to send. All the stock trains are from 10 to 18 hours late, but the stock arriving is in fair condition, except hogs, which are badly frozen.

Floods Frozen.

WILMINGTON, DEL., February 11.—This morning has been the coldest of the winter. The thermometer was two degrees below zero. Considerable of the areas flooded by yesterday's freshet were caught by the cold snap before the water subsided. Several manufacturing establishments along the Brandywine and Christiana Creeks, inaccessible except by boat yesterday, are environed by ice to-day. Some dwellings in the low sections are frozen inis milarly.

Trains Abandoned.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

LINCOLN, ILL., February 11, 1 P. M.—No trains have run on the Wabash or the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville since Monday, and all trains on the Chicago and Alton, north of Bloomington, have been abandoned on account of the snow. The weather has been intensely cold, and the storm the worst ever experienced here. Great suffering exists among the poor.

Intensely Cold.

MARQUETTE, MICH., February 11.—The weather is intensely cold on the upper peninsula. It was 22° below zero at 8 o'clock this morning in Marquette, but much colder in the towns west of here. The thermometer indicated 25° to 35° below at stations along the M., H. & O. Ry.

Freezing at a Fire.

BAY CITY, MICH., February 11.—The thermometer this morning at 7 o'clock marked 20° below zero. It continues very cold.

The house and furniture of Charles A. Smith burned this morning. Seven firemen froze their ears, hands and feet.

Moderating at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—The cold weather reached the minimum about 4 o'clock this morning when the Signal Service record showed 5.4° below zero. The thermometers in the suburbs ranged from 8° to 12° degrees below zero at the same time. It has been moderating since morning, and at 10 a. m. the mercury was at zero. The snow fall here is considerable.

A BARREN CAUCUS.

Odd Gathering at Jake Esher's Place Yesterday Afternoon—Political News.

The meeting announced in POST-DISPATCH of yesterday took place at 4 o'clock p. m., at Esher's Alhambra on St. Charles street. Between fifty and seventy-five active political workers, Democrats and Republicans, were present, and John E. Hagerty, who was the chief organizer of the meeting, was chosen chairman. Patrick Monahan, who came from the Fourth Ward by invitation, was made secretary. Owing to the presence of certain gentlemen who were suspected of not being in sympathy with the meeting, the discussion was very vague in character, and related chiefly to the necessity for taking some steps to hold a check on the Democratic City Committee and its judges at the coming primaries, and another proposition, that each mayoralty candidate should be entitled to have a representative beside each polling place to witness the count, found favor. The meeting resulted in nothing tangible, and adjourned before 6 o'clock. A second meeting will be held at an early day, when, if there are no intruders, a Noonan ticket for the Second, and possibly some other wards, will be agreed upon. The fact that a number of those present were Republicans, and that the meeting will be held on the premises of a Republican ward worker, was to-day made the occasion of much adverse discussion on the part of the anti-Noonan men.

The Parks men, who two weeks ago agreed that there should be an independent committee of three in each ward to aid the central committeemen to carry on the campaign, regard the Noonan caucus as an infringement on their patent right, and the central committee is beginning to grow a trifle restive under the reflections which are implied by these auxiliary and detective movements. It was announced at yesterday's caucus that a clique in the Central Committee were disposed to fix the primaries on a date less than two weeks hence, but the statement appears to be entirely without foundation, as the Central Committee seems to be pretty well agreed that the nominations should not be made more than two weeks before the election. An adjourned meeting of the committee will be held at the St. James to-morrow night, but the principal topic will be that of registration work.

Meanwhile, the announcement in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH that the tide had set in in Republican waters in favor of Ziegenbein for Collector has created a commotion in the Mason and Hudson camps. At first there was a disposition to discredit the report, but at noon to-day it had been demonstrated that the scheme to make the Collectorship fight on a temperance basis had very strong support in the City Hall branch of the Republican party.

THE VALE HORROR.

Colliery Explosion in Nova Scotia—The Details.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., February 11.—The Vale colliery, the scene of the mining disasters last night, is distant some six miles from this town. Wm. Moore, general business manager, has just returned from the mine, and the following details have been hastily gathered from him: "About 9:45 last night a violent explosion occurred at the Vale colliery in the new slope, now being sunk at McBian seam. The flames from the burning gas came rushing up the main slope. As soon as possible John Greener, the manager at the mine, descended the shaft, but he was unable to get near any of the men in the mine, of whom it is supposed there were about nineteen in the pit at the time of the disaster. After several efforts a rescuing party were successful in reaching a party of the men, seven in number. They were brought to the surface and are all alive, and, with the exception of a few trifling bruises, are uninjured. Later on and shortly before daybreak, three bodies were found and brought up. The names of those killed are John A. Campbell and John A. Cameron of the pumping engine crew, Thomas Minor and D. Dyerman.

J. Rutherford, manager of the Halifax mine at Stellarton, was at the scene of explosion, and has returned with Mr. Moore. The mine employs some 408 men just now and the exact number in the slope when the explosion occurred cannot yet be ascertained. The affair has caused great excitement in New Glasgow, where the only communication with Vale is by means of a telephone situated at New Glasgow Station, where an anxious crowd has thronged the building to listen to the account of the various phrases of the tragic event.

Those rescued were Thomas Guthow, James Robertson, Robert Love and a lad named McDonald. Philip McBeth, a stableman, is known to be dead, but his body is still in the shaft. Nine are known to be killed outright. The damage is not nearly so great as was first supposed. The fire is all out.

HENDRICKS IN CINCINNATI.

The Vice-President Discusses the New Orleans Exposition and Southern Trad.

CINCINNATI, February 11. — Vice-President-elect Hendricks and party arrived this morning from the New Orleans Exposition. He was introduced to the members of the Chamber of Commerce shortly after noon, by Vice-President Adolph Wood, and made a brief speech, saying that after the trip he had just taken, he could see more clearly than ever why Cincinnati had reached out her hands, by building the Southern Railroad, to gain the Southern cotton and the other Southern products, notably the wealth of mineral resources which must bring a valuable return to Cincinnati. Sough it of the New Orleans Exposition, he said, thought it had had misfortune, he believed it would succeed on account of its great merit. He believed it was unsurpassed if not unequaled as an exhibition of products of skill and industry. It had had Government recognition by an appropriation and if more should be eeded he believed it would be cheerfully given. One principal good of this, he thought would be the increase of the value able Mexican trade. He thanked the members for the warm reception accorded him, which was in delightful contrast with the chilly air outside. Mr. Hendricks was subsequently introduced personally to the members. He left for Indianapolis this afternoon.

A SAD SUICIDE.

Grief Over a Dead Child Drives a Man to Death.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 11.—An Upton special to the Evening Times says. "Mr. Wm. Dudgeon, near Hammondsville, Hart County, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat. His 7-months-old child died yesterday morning, and when it was reported to him that his wife was dying also, he was overcome with grief. He went out behind the house, and in a few minutes a noise was heard of some one struggling by those in the house. They went out and found Mr. Dudgeon lying on the ground with his throat cut. He was a young man, and had been married some time. The remains of Mr. Dudgeon, wife and child will be placed in a coffin and interred at the Hammondsville burying ground to-day.

SEIZED.

A Constable Swoops Down on the Provident Protective Association.

This afternoon Messrs. L. C. Davis and W. F. Edgar sued out an attachment before Justice Sheehan against the Provident Protective Association, the workings of which are explained on the seventh page. Davis sued on the strength of "Doctor" Burdick's claim assigned to him, and Edgar wanted money which he claimed the P. P. A. owed him. In pursuance of the attachment, a constable went up to the office and levied upon all the effects of the association. The place was left in charge of a private watchman employed by the Constable. Among the effects secured was the celebrated dispensary, a description of which is given in another article in reference to the concern.

THE SAC AND FOX LANDS.

Provisions of the Bill Authorizing the Sale of the Reservation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Februruary 11.—The bill which passed the House, providing for the sale of the Sac and Fox Indian reservation in Nebraska and Kansas, concerns a tract of land consisting of 8,014 acres. It is provided in the bill that the lands shall be sold sold to the highest bidder and not for less than $8 per acre. Provision is also made that actual settlers are to have these lands in quantities not to exceed 160 acres. There are residing on the Reservation at present seventy-five Indians only.

A Town Marshal Shot.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 11.—To-day Town Marshal Creed at Johnston, Edgfield County, was wounded by Mobley, a negro whom he was attempting to rrest. Mobley then tried to kill a deputy, who shot him mortally. Mobley was suspected of safe robbery.

BURNED TO DEATH.

An Incendiary Fire in Charleston, W. Va.—The Losses and the Incidents.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 11.—This morning at an early hour the Kanawha House, owned by the Beach heirs, located on Kanawha street, the business center of the city, was discovered to be on fire. The wind was blowing heavily and in a short time the whole building was wrapped in a mass of flames. The building is two stories and a half high, the upper part being occupied by Abe Harris as a hotel, the ground floor consisted of three store-rooms occupied by E. Moses' saloon, Williams & Isam's saloon and Walter Hanna, wholesale dealer and manufactures of tinware, stone, etc. Young's building, the next below the hotel, occupied by John Costello's

SALOON, WAS GUTTED,

incurring a loss of about $500, insured in the Hartford Insurance Company, of Hartford, for $1,500. Costello's loss will be $500, insured on stock and fixtures for $850 in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn. Next door below is the Merchants' Bank building, occupied by R. J. Satterthwaite, jeweler, insured in the Home, of New York, for $1,000 on stock; loss at least $250. The building was uninsured. The Kanawha House was insured for $5,000, viz: Hibernia, of New Orleans; $2,000; the Germania of New York $2,000; the American, Philadelphia $1,000. Moses, onstock, $750 in the Hartford. Loss fully covered. Hanna on stock in the Hartford, $1,500; loss near $3,000. Mr. Harris, the proprietor of the hotel and his wife, lost everything they owned, and barely escaped with their lives. Williams & Issam loss, nearly $50, uninsured. Several business houses on Summers street suffered small losses. In the rear part of the building there losses will not exceed $500 on building and contents, insured. Richard McLaughlin, tinner, working for Hanna, was confined to his bed with sickness, and in the excitement attending the fire at the time it was forgotten that he was in the building, and this morning, while searching the ruins

A SMALL PORTION OF HIS BODY

was found in the cellar, charred and blackened so that it was hard to tell it was the remains of a human being. The fire evidently was the work of an incendiary, as the same building was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, but the flames extinguished with slight damage. There have been a number of slight fires in the city during the past two weeks, and the officers say there are gotting to be fire bugs here. Excitement runs high and should the fire bugs be caught there will be trouble. Three families who were in the hotel escaped with no clothing other than their night clothing. The thermometer was 4° below zero.

THE KRAUT WAS GOOD.

Verdict in a Case of Considerable Local Interest To-Day.

There was a "Sauer Kraut" case on trial in Judge Barclay's court, in which the jury brought in a verdict to-day. The Excelsior Vinegar and Pickle Works sued Henry M. Smith for $1,200 damages in a contract for the sale and delivery of 300 barrels of kraut which they claimed turned out bad. Any one interested in that delightful combination might have received some useful information on the subject by listening to the evidence.

The pickle company claimed that the kraut was not properly salted and packed, while Smith claimed that it was manufactured and put up after the most approved fashion, and that it was the pickle company's negligence that caused it to turn out bad. The driver of Smith's delivery wagon says when he delivered the kraut to the porter at the pickle works he told him to put some water on the barrels or it would spoil. The porter said it could spoil and be d—d so far as he was concerned, as he was already doing three men's work in the place. The price paid for the kraut was $1,005, and the damages claimed $1,200. After hearing both sides the jury came to the conclusion that the kraut was all right and accordingly found a verdict for the defendant.

METHODIST BOOK COMMITTEE.

The Annual Meeting To-Day in New York City.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The first annual meeting of the Book Committee of the Methodist Concern, appointed by the General Conference in May last, was held to-day. Amos Shinkle was appointed chairman, and Rev. C. G. Clark of Maine secretary. The members of the eastern section chose Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey, Conference chairman, and Rev. A. E. Albert of Louisiana Conference secretary. The western section selected Rev. D. F. Barnes of the Michigan Conference as chairman and Rev. W. A. Bouhl of Central the German Conference secretary The annual meeting in 1886 will be held at Cincinnati. Among the conferences represented at today's meeting were Maine, Troy, Wyoming, Pittsburg, Ohio, Washington, Indiana, Western Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, West German and California.

A MICHIGAN CONFLAGRATION.

The Intense Cold Prevents the Firemen From Working.

LANSING, MICH., February 11.—Fire in Huffman's Building, used as a bakery and restaurant, was discovered about midnight last night. The high wind made the fire spread rapidly. The fire burned itself out at 5 o'clock this morning. The intense cold, 26° below zero, froze the hose and disabled the steamer so that the fire was uncontrolled during the last two or three hours. The loss is $60,000; insurance, $35,000.

The Bridal Bulletin.

The following marriage licenses were issued today: Charles A. Doerner, South St. Louis, to Mary Pourcely, South St. Louis; Emil Juengel, 1810 De Kalb street, to Bertha Gerken, 1809 South Third street; Denis O'Hara, 2340 O.Fallon street, to Annie Desmond, 2727 Mill street; Frederick Hunike, 2351 S. Tenth street, to Maggie Thomas, 2246 Indiana street; James Gordon, Sedalia, Mo., to Hannah Richards, St. Louis; Charles H. Ledlie, New York City, to Elizabeth L. Johnson, 2131 Lucas place; Peter Carroll, 2218 Clark avenue, to Mrs. Honora Driscoll, 1603 N. Seventeenth street: Joseph Scott, 3015 Hickory street, to Mrs: Bettie Dodd, 3015 Hickory street; Patrick J. Moran, 1209 N. Ninth street, to Mary J Farrell, 1209 N. Ninth street; Joseph S. Moffatt, Chicago, Ill., to Helen McHugh, St. Louis, Mo.; George E Schreiber, Ninth and Chambers streets, to Mary H Babe, 1629 N. Eighteenth street; Henry Oidey, 1944 N. Broadway, to Clara C. Bush, 1401 Dodier street.

An Alleged Invasion.

The case of Barbara Borbeck against John Borbeck, which was called for trial this afternoon in Judge Luoke's Court, promises to develop some spicy facts which, however, would not look well in print. Mrs. Borbeck, who is separated from John, her husband, sues for $600 worth of fixtures which she says were in a bakery belonging to her on S. Fourth street, when he invaded it with another woman and took possession.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE Criminal Court adjourned at 2 p. m. to-day till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

THE first grand ball of the Mackerel Brigade will come off at Masonic Hall to-morrow evening.

A WARRANT was sworn out this afternoon against H. B. Thompson, charged with embezzling $100.

MAGDALENA PFEIL and others filed a suit in the Circuit Court to-day to set aside the will of Adam Pfeil, whom they claimed was unduly influenced.

DETECTIVE NORRIS of Ohio arrived in the city today. He will take J. H. Schnarenberger back to Springfield, Ohio, to answer a charge of embezzling $500. The prisoner was arrested by Special Officer Iehle.

THE Ladies' Association of the Old Guard (St Louis Commandery No. 1, K. T.), will give a reception and hop at Masonic Hall, corner Seventh and Market streets, this evening.

THE will of John C. Biech was admitted to probate to-day. He leaves a $1,000 policy to his son, August Biech, and the balance of his estate to his wife, Johanna Maria Biech.

THE new bond of Receiver Woodward of the Texas and St. Louis Railroad Company was filed and approved in the United States Court to-day by Judge Treat. The bond is in the penal sum of $100,000.

CITY PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hammon, accompanied by their daughter Miss Olive, left Monday morning for New Orleans, where they will spend about two weeks.

Col. S. T. Emerson, formerly chief engineer of the Wabash, but now engaged in farming, near Keokuk, Iowa, is now in the city. He says farming is a more satisfactory life than that of railroading, and a change of administration cuts no figure with a farmer: no matter if it be a political or railroad change the farm is still there.

Fated by Fire.

HURON, KAN., February 11.—Fire yesterday destroyed a number of stores. Among the sufferers are K, Langford, Sager & Kelly, Young and White, Lewis & Co. and David S. Meltz. The total loss is $30,000; insured for half. The town burned a few months ago.

$5,000 for Slander.

Judge Lubke was engaged this afternoon in the trial of the case of Barbara Ringgold against Christopher Frank, a suit for $5,000 damages, for an alleged slander.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Maverick National Bank,

BOSTON, MASS.

Capital - - - - $400,000

Surplus - - - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Mercantile firms received, and any business connected with Banking solicited.

London correspondent, City Bank, "Limited."

ASA P. POTTER, Pres. J. W. WORK, Cash.

TRY THEM.



Writes 50 lines with one dip of ink.

LEVISON & BLYTHE STATIONERY CO.

213 and 215 N. Third St.

MONEY.

WALL STREET, February 11.—Money easy; bar silver 107; stocks strong. Threes 101⅛. 4½s 112⅝. 4s, 122¼. Pacific 6s of '95 125.

WALL STREET, February 11.—Stocks lower in first hals hour, but at 11 o'clock recovered decline and made small advance.

Pullman 112; Chicago, St. Louis and Pacific 7¾; preferred 16.

BOSTON, February 11.—Mexican Central 10; 6s 42⅝; scrip 81½.

New York Stock Quotations.

Corrected daily by Matthews & Whittaker, bankers and brokers, No. 121 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Canada Southern	31½	32⅝	31½	32⅝
Canadian Pacific	39	39	39	39
Central New Jersey	38¼	39	38	38⅝
Central Pacific	30¼	31¼	29¾	30¼
Chic., St. P., M. & O.	27½	27¾	27½	27¾
Chic. St. P., M. & O. pfd.	89	89¼	89	89
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	112	112¼	112	112¼
Chic. Bur. & Quincy	122	122¼	122	122
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	74¼	75⅜	74¼	74¼
Chicago & Northwestern	93¾	94¾	93¾	94¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	96⅜	97¾	96⅜	97
Denver & Rio Grande	8	8	8	8
Erie, common	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
Erie, preferred	28⅝	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝
Illinois Central	125⅝	125¾	125⅝	125⅝
Ind., B. & Western	13	13	13	13
Lake Shore	63	65	62⅞	64⅞
Louisville & Nashville	25⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜
Michigan Central	62	63	62	62
Missouri Pacific	96	96⅜	96	96¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16	16½	16	16⅜
Manhattan Elevated	74¼	74⅜	74	74½
New York Central	89⅜	93	89¾	92⅝
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis, com.	8	8	8	8
Northern Pacific com	17	17	16¾	17
Northern Pacific pref	40¼	41½	40¼	40⅞
Oregon & Transcontinental	13⅜	13⅜	13	13⅜
Ohio Central	1½	1½	1½	1½
Pacific Mail	55	56¼	55	56¼
Phil. & Reading	16⅜	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜
Pullman Palace Car	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
St. L. & San F., common	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20⅜
St. L. & San F., 2d pfd.	38	38	38	38
St. P., M. & Manitoba	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
Texas & Pacific	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼
Union Pacific	50⅜	51⅜	50⅜	50⅜
Western U. T. Co.	62⅝	63⅜	62⅝	62⅞
West Shore Bonds	34⅛	36⅝	34⅜	36⅝

COMMERCE.

A DULL DAY.

Moderate Trading in Grain and Feeling Easier—Provisions Active.

Special By Telegraph From Pickering & Co., Chicago, to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, February 11.—This has been the dullest day seen here for a long time. There was an almost total absence of outside orders, and very little disposition shown by local traders to do anything. The feeling in wheat was rather firm early, Hepburn buying May moderately, with Lester, Schwartz and Dupee and McCormick taking considerable. Their purchases were largely based on the strength in the stock market in New York. Towards the close the market was easier, Bliss, George Smith, Dwight and Gillett selling freely. R. L. Wallace sold about a quarter million at opening, believed to be long wheat. The receipts at Western points were 184 cars. Less than this number are expected to-morrow. But few reports relating to damage came, but many think we will have a flood of such news when the weather moderates.

Corn was inactive after opening, when Wallace sold half a million of May at 40½. The close was weak, Fraley, Carter & Graham selling at 40¼ The sample demand was good to the extent of offerings, No. 2 corn selling at 37¾ to go to store. Very light receipts as a matter of course during next week.

Oats were dull and hardly any business passing.

Provisions were rather active with quite a number of outside orders for pork. Packers were buying freely, especially ribs. Nothing was doing at the stock yards.

St. Louis Afternoon Board.

Wheat still declining, closing easy at lowest point of the day. Corn easier and dull. Oats weak. Wheat—February 85½; March 87 a; May 91⅛@91⅛ to 91⅜@91⅛; June 92 a. Corn—February 36 b.; March 36 b; May 37¼; year —. Oats—February 29 b; May 31⅜@½ b.; June 31¼ b.

Closing Prices—3 P. M.

Reported daily by Redmond Cleary & Co., No. 26 S. Commercial street, St. Louis.

Grain—CHICAGO—Wheat—February 77 5-8; March 78; April 78 3-4; May 83½@83 5-8. Corn—February 36⅜ a.; March 36¾; April 37 a.; May 40¼. Oats—February 27; March 27 1-4; April 27 1-2; May 30⅝@⅛.

TOLEDO—Wheat—February 79; March 79⅛; April 81⅛; May 83¼. Corn—February 42 b; May 42⅜.

NEW YORK—Wheat—February, 89⅛; March 90⅜; April, 92 b.; May, 93⅞ b.; June, 94⅜. Corn—February, 50⅛ a.; March, 49¼; April. 49 b.; May, 49⅜ b.; June, 48⅜ b. Oats—February, 36⅛ a.; March, 36⅛; April 36; May, 36 a.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—February 89⅛ a.; March 90⅛ a.; May 93¼@⅛. Corn—February, 48⅛@49; March 47⅜@⅞.

Provisions—CHICAGO—Pork—February $13 02½; March $13 02½; May $13 22½@13 25. Lard—February 7; March 7.05; April 7⅛; May 7.20@7.22½. Short ribs—February 6⅛; March 6.55; April 6⅝; May 6.72½.

NEW ORLEANS—Futures at 1:10 p. m. dull. February, 10.65; March, 10.78; April, 10.97; May, 11.14; June, 11.30; July, 11.45; August, 11.51; September, 10.95; October, 10.54; November 10.43; December, 10.43. Sales, 8,600 bales.

Cotton—NEW YORK—Futures closed dull but steady; February 11.14; March 11.20; April 11.28; May 11.38; June 11.51; July 11.62; August 11.71; September 11.29; October 10.80. Sales, 22,300 bales.

Oil Dull.

PITTSBURG, PA., February 11.—Oil is dull and there is not much doing. It opened at 71¼, declined to 70⅝ and recovered at 1 o'clock to 71⅛.

Movement of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

	Receipts. Wheat.	Receipts. Corn.	Shipments. Wheat.	Shipments. Corn.
St. Louis	13,846	60,500	2,177	61,161
Chicago	63,074	450,250	7,634	180,836
Milwaukee	5,034	....	6,045	500
Baltimore	54,488	159,111	....	185,335
Toledo	21,800	3,000	19,000	12,000
New York	22,050	196,350	20,492	72,206

CHICAGO INSPECTIONS — 59 cars spring wheat; 190 cars cars corn; 65 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 15 cars barley.

Grain Inspections.

INTO ELEVATORS—Wheat—1 car No. 2 soft spring; 2 cars No. 2 Mediterranean; 1 car No. 3 do; 18 cars No. 2 red winter; 14 cars No. 3 do; 2 cars No. 4 winter; 8 cars rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 Northern fall; total, 49 cars. Corn—13 cars No. 2 white mixed: 14 cars rejected do; 93 cars No. 2 mixed; 35 cars rejected; total, 155 cars. Oats—4 cars No. 2; 1 car rejected; total, 5 cars. Rye—1 car rejected. Total in, 210 cars.

OUT OF ELEVATORS—Wheat—1 car No. 3 Mediterranean; 16 cars No. 2 red winter; 1 car No. 3 do; total 18 cars. Corn—6,507 bu. new mixed; 54 cars and 43,993 bu. No. 2 mixed; total 54 cars and 50,500 bu. Total out, 72 cars and 50,500 bu.

Receipts and Shipments of Leading Articles for the Past 24 Hours.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	2,495	5,909
Wheat, bu	13,846	2,177
Corn, bu	60,500	51,161
Oats, bu	11,700	2,575
Rye	1,650	950
Barley	1,800	....
Hay, tons	169	60
Pork, brls	....	800
Hams, lbs	....	49,800
Meats, lbs	307,050	426,580
Lard, lbs	24,000	59,134
Grease	400	1,760

Commercial Notes.

In one of yesterday's morning papers its New York market correspondent states that Rigolo of the New York Sun says, that, "some speculators think breadstuffs should not advance on account of the war preparations in England. It is nonsense to assert that an army in Egypt needs only gold and ammunition. Their opinion conflicts with cables from English traders, who having thought that an army needs something to eat, have prepared their agents here for an upward movement." This is a deliberate misstatement. What Rigolo actually did say, was: "The reverses of the English in the Soudan have suggested to some of our speculators the possibility of European complications beneficial to the trade of this country. That is all nonsense. No additional amount of troops sent out to Egypt will require a pound of pork or a bushel of wheat. All they will want is gold and ammunition. While the latter will not be drawn from this country, the former may and probably will be." This correspondent must be long "five" wheat. Rigolo also remarks: "Chicago has been trying for months past to skin New York, but, after the sad experience our speculators had had of late in the grain market, the task became rather difficult. Seeing that there was no more use in working the wheat and corn market, they started a pork deal. Every curbstone broker and clerk in Wall Street had the point to buy pork, and thousands upon thousands of barrels have been bought for a speculation which is sure to result in a disaster to those who have embarked in it. However smart New Yorkers may consider themselves to be, they have not the ghost of a show when it comes to play against Phil Armour and his crowd of packers in the unsavory hog products. One may just as well try to fight the Standard Oil Company in the petroleum market." The exports of grain from Russia during 1884 exceeded those of 1883 by 16,911,720 bushels. Europe was said to be selling wheat in New York to-day.—J. M. Love of Chicago writes Moses Fraley that the long wheat in that market is held by parties who are banking on damage reports and war. That the best traders are sellers on the enormous amount in sight. He predicts by spring the lowest prices yet seen.—The country traders are beginning to arrive, bringing with them numerous damage reports and money enough to margin a five or so of wheat on the long side. It looks very much as though an attempt will be made to start a crop scare, although reliable authority has it that it is as yet entirely too early to discover whether or not actual injury has been done to the crop. For over a year nearly every foreign writer on the wheat market has been bearish, but, of late, a few have changed their position and have written in a bullish way. H. Kains Jackson, in a recent article, stated that, although wheat had risen 5s per quarter, a further rise of 5s would not bring a glut of wheat for February. When wheat fell below 30s American, Indian and Russian holders retained their wheat, while English holders sold at any price obtainable. A new creed had been established in producing countries, viz., that wheat could not be produced, no matter under what favorable conditions, at 30s in the English markets. English farmers protested in vain against growing wheat at 40s., when farmers in other countries could sell at a profit at that price, but when India, America and Australia asserted that they would not produce wheat at 30s., it was time to admit that wheat had touched bottom. Stocks had been reduced, and the supplies to be received in the first three months of 1885 were moderate, but the advance had brought out increased supplies. There were some signs that the American holders would ask more than the English buyer would pay, thereby giving Russia an opportunity to make extensive engagements for April, May and June shipment.

—It was whispered around to-day that an actual sale of lead had been made, and the parties in the trade who heard of it were dumfounded with astonishment. The pressure was relieved, however, when it was learned that 100 tons common had been sold. The lead men appear to be waiting for something to drop.—A telegram from D. W. Crittenden & Co., Chicago, reports that there are in that market and on the way 250,000 barrels flour.

The Markets.

FORENOON SESSION, CLOSING 1 P. M.

Wheat—The market is now in a position that can be termed simply monotonous. There were no views or influences this morning to sway the market one way or the other to any appreciable extent. Cables were simply steady and dull, and there were no "European complications" in this morning's papers. Receipts were small at accumulative centers in this country, but this was due entirely to the delay occasioned by the late snow storm. Reports of crop damage, brought in by telegraph, mail and word of mouth from the country, were numerous enough, but the shorts failed to scare and the bulls did not have the pluck to attempt any forced advance on them. In sympathy with something of an improvement in Chicago, and a firmer New York, May in the home market opened ⅛@⅜c higher at 92¼, and slowly went up until on the first call, a sale was made at 92⅜, but there were too many sellers and too few buyers at these higher rates, and as other markets went off the pressure to sell became so great that prices gave way and kept on declining, though irregular, until at the close May sold at 91⅛@91⅜, or ⅜c lower than yesterday's close. February sold at 85¾; March at 87¾ to 87⅞ and June at 92¾ to 92⅜, but at close March was offered at 87⅛, bid 87⅛, and June at 92¾, bid 92⅛. The cash market was steady, but very quiet, and business small. Offerings were light, and so was the demand. No. 2 red 85⅞ regular, 85⅞ in A.; No. 3 red 79⅛ regular, 80⅛ in St. L. and D.; No. 4 71 in A., 71¼ @71⅜ in St. L., 71⅛ in D.; rejected 60 in U., 61 in St. L.; No. 2 Mediterranean 83 bid this side; No. 3 do 80 bid this side add for E.

Corn showed slightly better prices early in the day, though hardly gaining enough to speak about. Late in the day the feeling was easier and at close May was offered ⅛c below yesterday's latest rates, while the other options were about the same. February sold at 36⅛ to 36⅛@¼, and March at 36⅛@¼, and at close both months were quotably not worth over 36⅛. May opened at 37¾ and went off to 37⅛@⅜; at close was offered at 37⅜; year was offered at 35, with 34⅜ bid. Cash grades were firm and in active order and local demand. No. 2 mixed sold steadily; No. 2 white-mixed, a small fraction better; rejected do, ¾@1¼c higher, and rejected ⅛@⅜c higher. No. 2 mixed 36 regular, 36⅛ in C., 36¼ in U. and Valley; No. 2 white mixed 39 in U., 39⅛ in St. L.; rejected do 36½ E. side, 36⅜@37 in St. L., 37 in C.; rejected 34@34⅛ this and 35¼ E. side; no-grade 31 this side.

Oats were firm early, but eased off a little later. May sold at 31⅜ to 31⅛, and June at 31⅜. February was salable at 29 and March at 27⅛, and for latter 30 was asked. There was no active order demand for cash grades and No. 2 sold at 29⅛ regular, and rejected at 29⅛ @30 in St. L., 29⅛ in A.

Rye—Grade No. 2 was offered at 65, but there was seemingly no demand, as no one would make an offer.

Barley dull and unchanged. Quotations are as follows: Rejected 40@45; No. 3 50@55; prime 60@65; choice 70@72; fancy 75@80.

Flour—Nothing of any consequence doing. Demand very light and values only nominal at the figures given below. The aggregate movement was if possible the smallest of the week so far. We quote: x $2 25@2 50; xx $2 65@2 75; xxx $3 00@3 00; family $3 10@3 20; choice $3 30@3 40, fancy $3 50@3 90; extra do including favorite brands $3 95@4 15; patent $4 40@5 00. These prices are for less on arrival at depot and levee; order lots higher.

Cornmeal—Steady at $2 30@2 35 on orders delivered; pearl meat and grits nominal at $3@3 25.

Rye Flour—Strong at $4@4 15.

Millfeed dull. Sacked bran 60 at mill and bulk; 58 at country points.

Hay was stronger in tone, but quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations: Prairie $9@11 for common to fancy; mixed $10@10 for low to choice; timothy $10 00@11 00 for prime; $1.@$13 00 for choice to fancy.

Provisions were still firm, but it was a dull market, the suspension of river navigation cutting into the regular trade. Standard mess pork sold $13 37½ and hard side at $12 87½@$13 spot; standard mess salable at $13 10 for February, $13 15 for March, $13 25 for April, $13 40 for May. A lot of 700 tierces prime steam lard sold up country to go east at a price equivalent to 6.90 here; spot quotable at 6.90@7. Loose dry salt f. o. b. on cash orders 4.70 for shoulders, 6⅛ for longs, 6.60 for c'rlbs, 6.85 for shorts; cured c'ribs up-country sold at 6.60 cost and freight here. Packed bacon longs 7⅛@7⅜, c'ribs 7⅛@7⅜, and shorts 7⅜@7⅝ and loose shorts 7. Hams 10@12. Breakfast bacon 9½@11. Beef—Family $10@13 ⅌ brl according to brand; on orders higher, $6@7 ⅌ ½ brl; dried $12@13; selected $15; smoked tongues $5@5 50 ⅌ dozen. Tallow—Prime in oil barrels 5⅜c; choice do 6; in irregular packages ½c less; No. 2 4¼; tallow grease 5. Grease—Brown and yellow 4@4½; white 4½@2. Salt—Domestic $1@1 10 per brl as in size of lot; ground alum $1 per sack—small way higher.

Highwines—Local market quiet at $1 14, with sales of 185 barrels. Cincinnati quiet at $1 13; Chicago $1 13; Peoria $1 14.

Lead—Unchanged; 100 tons common sold at $3 45, at which price it was freely offered. Refined was held at $3 50, but with no dem and at that rate.

Grass Seeds—Nothing new developed; offerings small and prices steady at $4 85@5 05 for clover; prime timothy at $1 40@1 42½; inferior and common $1 20@1 30; red top 30, @35c.

Flaxseed—Quiet; crushing seed $1 40; sowing $1 65.

Hempseed—Dull; $2 bid, and prime seed salable at $2 75.

Castor Beans—Prime salable at $1 80.

Cotton.

The markets are in the same old rut, the changes being small and towards lower rates. Liverpool again reported spots dull and in buyer's favor and futures dull and partly a point better at the close. On this side there were no new features of interest developed, spots ruling quiet but the whole steady. Local market was again without sales; buyers and sellers being ⅛c apart in their views, which prevented any movement. In the speculative market trading was dull at a decline of a few points.

LOCAL SPOT QUOTATIONS.—Low ordinary 7 15-16; ordinary 8 15-16; good ordinary 9 11-16; low middling 10 1-16; middling 10 7-16 good middling 10 11-16; middling fair 11 1-16. Stained and tinged ⅛c to ⅜c less than quotations for white.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS.—Gross receipts to day 871 bales against 596 bales last year; since September, 1884, 248,918 bales, against 249,191 same time last year; shipments to-day 1,418 bales, against 155 bales last year; since September 1, 1884, 215,155, against 210,749 bales same time last year; stocks in compresses and warehouses to day 55,275 against 43,030 bales.

NET RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCKS—Net receipts at United States ports for five days 47,078 bales, against 55,585 last week and 66,809 same time last year; exports, 51,-3 0 bales, against 83,591 same time last year; stock, 851,080 bales, against 1,022,454 same time last year; net receipts since September 1, 4,563,855.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—Uplands 6d; Orleans 6 1-16d; sales 8,000 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady: February and March 5 62-64d; March and April 6 1-64d; April and May 6 5-64d; May and June 6 8-64d; June and July 6 21-64d; July and August 6 15-64d; August and September 6 19-64d.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts 176 brls. Light supply of good fruit; ready sale at firm prices. We quote: Western Geniting at $1 90@2 10; Ben Davis at $2 50@$2 75; Eastern Baldwin $2 25@2 35; other varieties at $1 75@2 00, according to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples steady. peaches firm. Peaches—Prime 7¼@⅛; choice halves 7¾@8; mixed 6½@7c. Apples—Common Western 3½@3¾; prime quarters 3⅝@4¼; fair to prime Southern 3@3½; sun-dried cores and peelings ¾; evaporated do 1@1½c; evaporated quarters and sliced 6@7½c.

POTATOES—Receipts 5,850 bu. Weather too cold for handling. Market firm. We quote: Eastern Burbank 60; rose 57@58; peerless 52½@55; Northern—Burbank 58@60; rose 5 @56; duke and peerles 50@52½.

ONIONS—Firm and in demand. Prime red are quotable at $2 25@2 50 per brl. $1@1 05 per bu.

BUTTER—Receipts 11,200 lbs. Offerings moderate of choice and fancy which were about the only kind called for, these in a small way to supply the immediate wants of the local trade. Medium and low qualities (especially roll) in excessive offering, local bakers being the only purchasers, and they taking hold only at low down figures. We quote: Creamery—Choice 29@30; fancy 32@33; seconds at dairy rates. Dairy—Bulk of sales of choice 24@26c, though a shade more is obtained for fancy selections in a small way; fair to prime 17@22; low to fair 8@13. Near-by make and store-packed 6@8 for common, and 11@12 for choice fresh. Roll—Near-by at 7@10 for common, to 12@12½ for choice fresh; Northern 13@14 for fair, to 15@17 for choice.

CHEESE—Full cream 8@10; choice to fancy, including Wisconsin, 11@12½ part skim 7@9 poor 2@4.

EGGS—Receipts 76 pkgs. Supply still very small and market quiet. Sales at 34 for fresh; stale, limed and interior hard to place at much less.

POULTRY—Market almost bare of all descriptions and prices very firm; demand fair. We quote: Turkeys 18@19c for rough and large, 14 for choice ⅌ lb; chickens $2 75@3 for small and rough, $3 25@3 50 for good, and $3 75@4 for choice to fancy; ducks at $3 50@4 50, and geese $4@8, according to size. Live—Not wanted; weather too cold.

GAME—Supply very light of all kinds and demand good at firm prices. Sales ranged: Rabbit 75, jack rabbit $2; squirrels 60c; snipe $1 50; ducks—mixed $1 50; teal $2 50; mallard, $3; wild turkey, 7@8c per lb.

VEALS—Dull and easy. Live—Small fat, 7@7½c; medium, 6@6½c., and heretics 3@5c per lb.

FURS—Receipts moderate, demand good, and price steady. We quote: Otter—No. 1 $4@4 50 No. 2 $2 50@3; No. 3 $2@2 50; No. 4 50c@$1. Beaver — No. 1 large $3@3 50; No. 1 medium $2 @2 25; No. 2 $1 75@2; No. 3 $1@1 50; No. 4 50c @75. Bear — 50c to $5. Wolf — Prairie 25c to 85; timber $1 to $2. Raccoon—No. 1 large 50c@55c; No. 1 medium 35c@40c; No. 2 20c@25c; No. 3 10@15c; No. 4 5@8c. Mink—No. 1 large 25c to 30c; No. 2 15c to 20c; No. 3 10c; No. 4 5c. Fox —Red, prime 60c to 80c; gray do 40c to 60c. Skunk—Black cased 65c to 70c; short stripe do 45c to 50c; narrow stripe do 20c to 25c; broad do do 10c. Pole cat 5c to 10c. Opossum—Large cased 10c to 12c; open 8c to 10c. M. Rats 5 to 8c. Wild cat 15 to 20c house cat 5c to 10c; badger 40c to 50c

WOOL—Received 11,157 lbs. The light offerings meet ready sale. We quote: Tubwashed—Choice 28c; fair 27c; dingy and low 23 to 25c. Unwashed—Choice medium 20c; fair medium 17c to 18c, selected light fine 16c to 17c; good do 15c to 16c; heavy 14c to 15c; choice combing 20c; combing, lower grades 14c to 17c. Kansas—Choice bright medium 17c to 18c; good do 14c to 16c; light fine 15c to 16c; heavy 13c to 14c, low and coarse 11c to 12c. Texas—Choice 12-months' growth 18c; fall clip 13c to 15c; heavy Western 10c to 12c. Black 2c to 5c less, and burry, cotted, etc., 3c to 10c less. Southern burry 8c to 10c.

HIDES — Firm. We quote. Green salted at 8½c; damaged 7¼c; branded 15 per cent off; bulls or stags 6¼c; part cured 7½; green (uncured) 6½c; do (dry) damaged 5½c; glue stock 3c. Dry flint 16½c; damaged 13½c; kip and calf skin 13; bulls or stags 10; dry salted 12; damaged 10; glue stock 5c.

FEATHERS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Prime live geese at 48c in large sks and 49 in small; unripe, quilly, etc., 40 to 43; mixed 10 to 35; tare 3 and 10 per ct

DEER SKINS—Prime dry flint at 30c; dry damaged and salted 14 to 15.

SHEEP PELTS—Prime green salted, large and full wooled 50 to 75; dry do do 40 to 60.

BEESWAX—Quiet at 26 for choice.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses & Mules.
Receipts	662	2,690	739	85
Shipments	297	1,070	420	73

CATTLE—There was not enough cattle of any kind received this morning to really make a market. Offerings were less than fifteen loads and, with what was left over from the day before, brought fresh arrivals down to less than twelve loads. The quality was unimproved, no really good cattle being in the market. A good butchers demand was had at the opening, and when these were all supplied there was nothing of consequence left for other buyers. Values were pretty stiff and sales were made at higher rates than provided at the first of the week, as the few sales reported below will bear witness. We quote:

RULING QUOTATIONS—Exporters $5 85@6 15; good to heavy steers, $5 25@5 60; light to fair steers, $4 90@5 20; common to medium native steers, $4 25@4 75; fair to good Colorado steers, $4 00@4 65; Southwest steers, $3 25@4 00; light to good stockers, $2 90@4 00; fair to good feeders. $4 00@4 65; native cows and heifers, common to choice, $3 00@4 00; scalawags of any kind, $1 40@3 00; milch cows and calves, $4@5; veal calves, $6@12.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.
National Stock Yards.

No.	Description	Av.	Price.
19	native butchers	891	$4 35
22	native butchers	805	4 10
17	native butchers	752	4 20
11	native cows	867	3 75
12	Southwest butchers	876	4 15

UNION STOCK YARDS.
Daily Report of Sales of Cattle.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price
20	Southwest steers	861	$4 25
18	Southwest steers	639	3 70
19	mixed butchers	994	4 12½
20	Arkansas steers	968	4 25
1	good native steers	1,320	5 08
19	native steers	989	4 70
13	dairy cows	898	3 15

204 retail from $2 75 to 5 50.

HOGS—The situation was again stronger and prices higher for all grades. Yorkers were in demand, and $4 90 was freely bid for good lots, while sales were on a basis of $4 75@4 90. There was also a good packing and butchering demand with transfers at $4 70@5 00 to the former and $5@5 10 to the latter; and also demand for pigs for shipment with sales at $4 25@4 45. Receipts were small and the quality poor, but few good of any kind being offered. Business opened up early, and although the movement was not marked by any great activity, an early clearance was made, prices closing strong at $4 75@4 90 for good Yorkers, $4 25@4 50 for pigs, $4 75@5 for good mixed packing, and $5@5 20 for good butchers to choice heavies.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.
National Stock Yards.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	169	$4 75	35	176	$4 75
50	191	4 70	71	269	5 10
87	192	4 70	25	273	5 10
32	112	4 25	26	196	4 90
95	177	4 80	78	202	4 90
25	116	4 25	23	182	4 80
17	131	4 40	09	176	4 75
51	256	4 80	71	251	4 90
62	218	4 80	54	276	5 00
40	312	5 00	45	267	4 70
54	127	4 40	32	183	4 75
25	138	4 35	53	286	5 00
94	255	5 10	49	250	5 05
28	167	4 75	82	271	5 10
54	196	4 90	28	280	4 80
39	169	4 75	40	287	5 10
51	280	4 85	59	265	5 10

UNION STOCK YARDS.
Daily Live Stock Report of Sales of Hogs.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
10	241	$5 15	39	228	$5 15
47	225	5 15	20	185	4 85
17	217	5 35	50	193	4 85
38	230	5 25	65	168	4 60
16	216	5 25	20	203	5 25
40	195	5 10	42	238	5 25
62	244	5 25	51	204	5 30
30	218	5 00	58	291	5 30
63	187	4 85	66	169	4 80
59	295	5 30	91	176	4 90
66	231	5 20	64	274	5 15
39	326	5 30			

SHEEP—Firm for really good, but weak and slow for common and thin, the former salable at $3 75@4, but the latter only bringing $2@2 50.

Horses and Mules.

Quotations by Crowshite, Patton & Ruher.

HORSES—Heavy draught, extra, $140 to $175. heavy draught, good, $125 to $140; streeters, extra, $115 to $135; streeters, good, $110 to $130; Southern horses, extra, $85 to $125; Southern horses, good, $50 to $80; plugs $25 to $70.

MULES—14 hands, 4 to 7 years old, $80 to $90; 14½ hands, 4 to 7 years old, $105 to $112; 15 hands, 4 to 7 years old, $115 to $125; 15½ hands, 4 to 7 years old, extra, $115 $150 to $160, 16 to 16½ hands, 4 to 7 years old, $160 to $180; heavy plugs, $60 to $100.

Live Stock Markets by Telegraph.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., February 11.—Receipts—Cattle 1,256. Market active, 5@10c higher for all grades; good native shippers $5 10@5 50; medium to fair $4 50@5; cows $2 50@3 50. Receipts—Hogs 1,909; market strong; good heavy $4 80@4 90; mixed packers $4 60@4 75; lights $4 30@4 55.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, MD., February 11.—Flour quiet and in instances easier; Howard Street and Western superfine, $2 75@3 15; extra, $3 25; family, $3 87@4 75. Wheat—Western steady and dull; No. 2 winter red spot 89@89¼; Corn fresh February 89¼; March 90¼; May 93¼@93⅜. Corn—Western easier and dull; Western mixed spot 49½@49¾; February 49¼@49; March 47¾@47⅞; steamer 49. Oats steady and dull; Western white 37@38; mixed 34@36. Rye quiet 72@75½. Hay easy and quiet. Provisions steady and quiet; mess pork, old; $13 50; new $13 75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides packed, 6 and 7½. Bacon—Shoulders 6¾, clear rib sides 8¼. Hams 12½@13. Lard—Refined 8¼. Butter firm; Western packed 11@21 creamery 23@25. Eggs higher at 23@28. Petroleum nominal; refined 7¾@7⅞. Coffee dull and nominal; rio cargoes ordinary to fair 8@9¼. Sugar steady and quiet; A soft 6¼. Copper—Refined steady at 10@11. Whisky quiet and nominally steady at $1 20 @1 21. Freights to Liverpool quiet; cotton 3-32d; flour 1s 6d; grain 3½d. Receipts—Flour 3,100 brls; wheat 54,000 bu; corn 159,000 bu; oats 9,000 bu; rye 800 bu. Shipments —Wheat 74,000 bu, corn 102,000 bu.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Flour—Receipts 21,000 brls; sales 9,000 brls; dull and heavy. Wheat opened ⅛@¼ higher, afterwards weakened and lost most advance; very little doing; No. 1 white nominal; receipts 22,000 bu; sales 48,000 bu No. 2 red March 90⅜@90⅞; April at 92½@92⅝; 240,000 bu February 94@94⅞; 120,000 bu June at 95@95⅛. Corn—Better, and quiet; mixed Western spot 49½@51½; futures 49½@50¼; receipts 196,000 bu; sales 128,000 bu. Oats — Dull; Western 36@40. Receipts 71,000 bu; sales 31,000. Beef—Quiet and unchanged; new extra $11@11 50. Pork—Firm; new mess $14@14 25. Lard—Quiet and steady; steam 7.37½. Butter firm: Western 10@36. Cheese dull at 1@13. Sugar quiet and steady. Molasses firm. Petroleum firm. Rice strong. Coffee dull. Freights dull. Spirits of turpentine steady at 31¼. Rosin quiet at $1 25@1 27½. Tallow firm at 6¼. Western eggs firm at 26¼.

KANSAS CITY, MO., February 11.—The Daily Indicator reports: Wheat—Receipts, 15,874 bu; shipments, 22,492 bu; in store, 569,837 bu; quiet; No. 2 red cash sales at 62¼ bid, 62¾ asked; March 63 bid, 63¾ asked; May 65¾; No. 2 soft cash sales at 6 bid, 65¾ asked. Corn—Receipts 10,816 bu; shipments 11,333 bu; in store, 115,826 bu; quiet; No. 2 cash sales at 30¾; March at 30¼ bid, 30¾ asked; May 31¼ bid, 31¼ asked; June 31 bid, 31¼ asked; No. 2 white cash sales at 32½@32¾. Oats—No. 2 cash 26 bid. Rye —No. 2 cash sales at 56½ bid. Eggs firm at 37@38c per dozen. Butter unchanged. Hay—Unchanged. Fancy small-baled $8 50. Provisions; Dry salt shoulders 5¼; clear sides 7¼; long clear sides 7; smoked shoulders 6¼; long clear sides 7¾; rib sides 7¾; clear sides 8¼. Sugar cured hams 10@12. Breakfast bacon 11½. Dried beef $12 per barrel. Meats—Boneless pork $15; clear pork $15; mess pork $14; tierce lard 7½.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—11:05 A. M.—Flour firm; extra fancy $4 60@4 70; fancy $4 30@4 50; choice $4 20. Corn meal steady at $2 85@2 95. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 50; white scarce; 56 asked. Oats quiet; No. 2 41@41¼. Bran steady at 82½@85. Hay steady at $17@18; prime $14@16. Pork firm at $13 62½@13 75. Cut meats firm; shoulders 5¼; sides 6⅝@6¾. Bacon steady and firm at 6¼@7⅜; c.a. 7⅛. Hams quiet at 10½@10¾. Lard steady; refined 7⅛. Whisky steady at $1 17. Exchange New York 100 premium; sight 200 premium. Cotton—Spot quiet at 10⅝; net receipts 8,973 bales; gross receipts 5,339 bales.

CHICAGO, February 11.—Wheat ruled dull and closed a shade easier than yesterday at 77⅛ for cash and February; 78⅛ for March; 83⅜ for May. Corn easy at 36⅛ for cash and February; 36¼ March; 40⅛@40⅜ May. Oats dull and easy at 27 for cash and February; 27¼ March; 30⅛@30¼ May. Rye steady at 63. Barley nominal. Flaxseed firm at $1 48. Whisky at $1 15. Pork steady $13 05 February and March; $13 27½ May. Lard shade easier at 7.00 February; 7.05 March; 7.20@7.22½ May.

TOLEDO, OHIO, February 11.—Wheat—Dull; No. 2 cash and February 79¼; March 80⅛ asked; April 82¼; May 83¼; No. 2 soft 8@85. Corn—Dull; No. 2 cash 42 and February 42 bid; May 42⅜ bid. Oats—Steady; No. 2 31¼. Clover—Firm; prime cash $4 90; February 90 bid; March $5 bid.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 11.—Spring wheat—Neglected; No. 1 hard spring nominal $4 93¼; sales 10 cars No. 2 red at 90 on track. Corn market nearly bare; sales yesterday afternoon 70 cars No. 2 mixed 46 on track. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white 34⅜ on track.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, February 11.—Flour—Unchanged. Wheat—Stronger at 86@86½. Corn—Strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 42@43. Oats—Firmer at 33. Rye—Steady at 72. Barley—Firm and unchanged. Provisions—Quiet and unchanged. Whisky—Steady at $1 13.

MILWAUKEE, February 11.—Wheat tame; No. 2 76⅝; February 76⅝; March 76⅜; April 78; May 82⅝; receipts 5,000 bu; shipments 6,000. Corn—Dull; No. 2 35¼. Oats neglected; No. 2 28⅛. Rye—Higher; No. 1 65. Barley—Quiet; No. 2 53⅛; extra No. 3 50.

DETROIT, MICH., February 11.—Wheat—Dull and firm No. 1 white 81½ bid cash; 83 bid March; 89 April; 90⅛ May; No. 2 red 86 cash; 87¼ March; 90¼ May. Receipts 17,000. Corn—No. 2, 42¼ bid. Oats—Light mixed, 32; No 2 white 33; No. 2, 32.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, February 11.—Petroleum quiet; S. W. 110° 7¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 11.—Turpentine quiet at 27.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, 2:30 P. M., February 11.—Pork dull; holders offering moderately. Bacon—Steady; good supply; long clear at 33s 6d; short at 34s 6d. Lard—Spot steady, holders offering sparingly; futures steady, holders offering sparingly; February 37s 3d; March and April 37s 9d. Wheat No. 2 winter steady, holders offering moderately; No. 2 spring 7s 1d, firm, holders offering moderately. Flour easy, good supply. Corn—Spot, holders offering moderately; old mixed firm; new mixed steady at 4s 9d. Corn futures—Holders offering moderately; new mixed February dull at 4s 8d; March steady at 4s 7½d; April dull at 4s 6¼d.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—Wheat arrived firm; corn arrived steady. Wheat and corn to arrive not much doing. Mark Lane wheat and corn dull. Country markets quiet. Spot wheat steady, but not much doing. Spring 6s 10d to 7s 1d; red winter 7s@7s 2d; No. 1 California 7s to 7s 3d; No. 2 do 6s to 6s 10d; mixed Western corn steady with a fair demand at 4s 10d. Demand from United Kingdom and Continent rather dull for wheat and moderate for corn.

Weather Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY,
WASHINGTON, February 11 1885, 5:59 A. M.

The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

STATIONS.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Rainfall in 24 h.	State of Weather.
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.43	19	NE	......	Clear.
Fort Smith, Ark.	30.38	12	SE	......	Clear.
Galveston, Texas	30.28	40	NE	......	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	30.34	30	NE	......	Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	30.42	17	NW	......	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	30.43	19	N	......	Fair.
Cincinnati, Ohio	30.30	—19	SW	*—	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.28	— 7	SW	*—	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	30.35	4	SW	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis, Tenn.	30.40	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	30.40	— 1	NW	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.10	— 6	W	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	30.18	—10	SW	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo, Ill.	30.40	—6	[illegible]	......	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	30.10	— 9	[illegible]	......	Clear.
Des Moines, Iowa	30.06	— 8	[illegible]	......	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	30.16	— 4	SW	......	Clear.
La Crosse, Wis.	29.99	—11	S	......	Cloudy.
Moorhead, Minn.	29.95	—19	NW	*—	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.31	11	SW	......	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.91	—10	......	*—	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	30.22	8	SW	......	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.	30.13	— 2	S	......	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	30.08	— 8	SW	......	Clear.
Yankton, Dak.	down	......	......	......	......
Bismarck, Dak.	30.01	— 7	NW	......	Clear.
Fort Buford, Dak.	30.06	— 5	N	......	Fair.
Ft. Assinniboine, Mont	30.11	4	SW	......	Cloudy.
Deadwood, Dak.	29.92	14	SW	......	Cloudy.
Fort Custer, Dont.	29.93	20	N	......	Cloudy.
Denver, Col.	29.99	12	N	......	Fair.
Dodge City, Kan.	30.07	9	SW	......	Clear.
Fort Elliott, Tex.	30.14	—13	S	......	Clear.
North Platte, Neb.	29.98	— 7	......	......	Clear.
Fort Stockton, Tex.	30.14	18	SE	......	Clear.
Salt Lake City	30.12	29	E	.06	Lt. Snow.
West Las Animas	29.98	— 2	NW	......	Cloudy.
El Paso, Tex.	30.05	33	W	......	Clear.

Dash (—) indicates rainfall inappreciable.

ST. LOUIS, MO., February 11, 1885.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 2 p. m., Washington time.

STATIONS.	Above Low Bench-Mark.	Fall.	Rise.
St. Louis	14.5 ft.	0.4 ft.	0.0 ft.
Kansas City, Mo.	.... ft.	.. ft.	.. ft.
Hermann, Mo.	.... ft.	.. ft.	.. ft.
Peoria, Ill	Frozen	0.0 ft.	0.0 ft.

* NOTE—All river readings recorded in feet and tenths.

Local Weather Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS, MO., February 11, 1885.

Local Time.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Vel.	Weather.
1.59 a. m.	12.0	W	8	Clear.
5.59 a. m.	11.0	SW	14	Clear.
9.59 a. m.	18.5	SW	8	Clear.
1.59 p. m.	29.0	W	13	Clear.

Maximum temperature 29.0.
Minimum temperature, 7.0.
River stage, 14.6 ft. Fall, 0.4 ft.

G. A. WEBER,
Corp. Sig. Corps U. S. A.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11. — For the South Atlantic States—Fair weather northwesterly winds becoming variable; slight rise in temperature. For the West Gulf States—Slightly warmer fair weather in northern portions; partly cloudy weather and local rains in southern portions; variable winds; generally northeasterly in extreme southern portions; lower barometer. Tennessee and Ohio Valleys—Rising temperature; fair weather; west to south winds; lower barometer. For the Lower Lake Region—Rising temperature; clearing weather in the east portions; fair weather in west portion; south to west winds; lower barometer. For the Upper Lake Region—Rising temperature; light local snows, and partly cloudy weather; winds generally from west to south. For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys—Warmer; fair weather, except in extreme northern portion; partly cloudy weather and local snows, winds generally from south to west.

River Telegrams.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 11.—River rising; 10 feet 1 inch in canal and 8 feet 8 inches on falls. Arrived: Big Sandy from Cincinnati, 8 a. m.; Rainbow, Evansville. Departed: Big Sandy to New Orleans at 9:30 a. m. Navigation suspended. Weather clear and cold with plenty of new made ice; moderating some.

MEMPHIS, February 11.—River rising. Departed: City Baton Rouge, New Orleans, 9 a. m.; City Providence, Vicksburg, noon; Thomas Sherlock, New Orleans, noon. Weather clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 11.—River 18 feet 8 inches and rising fast. Weather clear. Thermometer 10 degrees. Navigation suspended.

CAIRO, February 11.—Arrived: Guiding Star, New Orleans, 9 a. m. Weather clear and cold.

CAIRO, ILL., February 11.—Arrived: Guiding Star, New Orleans, 9 a. m. Weather clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, February 11.—River 25 feet; stationary. Clear, thermometer 4.

PITTSBURG, PA., February 11.—River 3 feet 4 inches; rising. Clear and cold.

STEAMBOATS.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line

UNITED STATES MAIL AND BONDED LINE.

Packets for Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans leave Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CITY OF BAYOU SARA........Baker, Master, Will leave Tuesday, February 10, at 5 p. m.

Packets for Cape Girardeau, Cairo, Hickman, Memphis, Helena, Greenville, Arkansas City and Vicksburg leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ARKANSA CITY............Brolaski, Master Will leave Tuesday, February 10, at 5 p. m.

Packets for Ste. Genevieve, St. Mary's, Chester, Wittenburg and Grand Tower.

E. C. ELLIOT..........Lennox, Master, Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m. JOHN W. CARROLL, Agent, St. Louis

St. Louis and Mississippi Valley Transportation Company.

For New Orleans—Str. OAKLAND, will leave Wednesday, February 11, at 5 p. m. For freight to New Orleans and points in Texas, apply to JAS. P. BURDEAU, Agent.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

(Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$9 00
Six months	4 50
Three months	2 25
One month	85
One month (delivered by carrier)	65
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1885.

WE believe the city can get its money back from the St. Louis Gas Company.

ST. LOUIS is now looking around for a champion to deal the gas monopoly a blow squarely between the eyes.

WE are ready to support any man for a Mayor who will promise to bring the city out of the gas conflict in triumph.

OUR prize Cabinet list is swelling rapidly. We beg to repeat that the prize will go to the first one who sends us the correct list.

WE should like to be favored with an extract from a judicial decision, affirming the monopoly of the St. Louis Gas Company in the exclusive terms claimed by the company.

IF the monopoly of the St. Louis Gas Company is as secure as it asks us to believe, its offer to the city is too liberal. If the monopoly has no legal standing the offer is not enough.

WHAT the city of St. Louis needs is a municipal Gen. Grant to say to the Gas Company: "We will accept no terms except unconditional surrender. We propose to move immediately upon your gas works."

LITTLE by little the truth is coming out regarding the Greely expedition. The Government would do well to publish the whole truth at once. It can have no good end to serve by suppression or concealment.

UNTIL the news of GORDON'S death is confirmed by some more responsible authority it is as well to cling to the possibility that he may have escaped the massacre, which inevitably followed the capture of Khartoum.

A COMBINED attack on the St. Louis gas ins[illegible] from Jefferson City and the City H[illegible] about the proper thing to bring it to terms. The [illegible]al attack should be directed against the price, and the State attack should settle the important question of inspection.

WE observe that the two local Republican factions of Montague and Capulet are still biting their thumbs at each other. If there are to be two Republican tickets in the field, against one Democratic ticket, the spring election will be deprived of a great deal of its natural interest.

A CALCUTTA dispatch says that the English Government cabled an order for the despatch of a brigade of Indian troops to the Soudan, and some hours later countermanded the order. Presumably, on further reflection, the Government concluded that the MAHDI does not need any reinforcements just at present.

TO-DAY the two Houses of Congress meet in joint session to count the electoral vote and announce the election of the man whom the POST-DISPATCH was the first to nominate for President. The occasion derives an exceptional interest from the fact that twenty-eight years have elapsed since the two Houses last met to announce the election of a Democratic President.

THE repeated failures of the city in dealing with the gas barons do not relieve the City Fathers of their responsibilty in the matter. The question of monopoly must be tested and settled finally. If the St. Louis Company has a monopoly let us make the best terms we can. If it has not a monopoly let us expose the fraudulent pretense and make the best terms we can with competition.

THE Signal Service thermometer at this station is located where it fails to show the temperature of St. Louis either in winter or summer. In winter it is well protected from the wind, but not well enough protected from the vast body of steam-heated air in the Custom House. In summer it shows the temperature of an upper stratum of atmosphere several degrees cooler than that of St. Louis or that of the surrounding country.

SOME doubts are expressed about the validity of any clause in a city gas contract by which the company would agree to pay a percentage of its receipts to the city. The ground is taken that this would be a tax on consumers not contemplated by law. We do not know what force there is in these doubts, but if there is any the city can afford to make a net price. In its impending fight the [illegible] wants to keep itself free from embarrassments and impediments. It wants to go in to win.

A BILL has been introduced in the General Assembly for the relief of the bar of St. Louis. It provides that the Justices of the Peace shall be chosen from that illustrious profession. We should like to see the bar do something for the relief of the city of St. Louis, which is now involved in a complicated legal difficulty over the gas question. The difficulty in dealing with the question is purely legal, but we do not hear of any lawyer offering a suggestion to save the city. The whole bar, without an exception, sinks the patriot in the fee-grabber.

A MONOPOLY CORNERD.

In the *Globe-Democrat* of Sunday a stockholder of the St. Louis Gas Company undertook to set forth that company's position in the pending controversy. An analysis of the communication is highly interesting.

In the first place the writer asserts that the monopoly of the St. Louis Gas Company in its territory is absolute and unassailable. We must confess that we shared this opinion until quite recently.

But in the next place the writer goes on to say that the company offers, as the price of an extension of its charter without any monopoly, an immediate reduction of fifty cents a thousand. For the five years in which this reduction is to be enjoyed it would amount in round numbers to $800,000.

But why does the company make this offer if it really believes its monopoly is secure?

The St. Louis Gas Company is a frank and open robber. It does not assume any sham philanthropy. The only corporation which indulges in that humbug is the Water Gas concern. During its long and odious career of chartered highway robbery the St. Louis Gas Company has had but one policy: that was to fleece its victims out of every cent it could get.

Why does it turn around now and offer to surrender one-fifth of its gross receipts?

We are not in the secrets of the gas crowd, but it looks as if the faith of the company in its monopoly had been shaken. It looks as if the company was at last afraid to face the situation.

If this is really the case the city can make a still better bargain.

THE SOUDAN NUT.

England has had many bigger jobs in her day, but no tougher one, for its size, than that now on hand in the Soudan. The toughness has been, it is scarcely necessary to say, vastly increased by the complete collapse of the movement which was expected to finish the job with neatness and dispatch. GORDON, poor fellow, has gone, either captured or killed; but his Quixotic ghost remains to complicate the already sufficiently crooked situation. His fate must be definitely ascertained. If a prisoner, he must be rescued; if slain, his death must be avenged. To do either the one or the other Khartoum must be captured; and, of course, if vengeance is required, EL MAHDI must be thoroughly beaten and his followers reduced to submission. English honor is pledged to the accomplishment of this task at all hazards and at any cost. Now, as to the ways and means.

Assuming, as we safely may, that there is no lack of troops and munitions of war, how are these to be brought to the scene of action? WOLSELEY'S force was six weeks or more in getting there from Cairo, on much more favorable conditions than exist at present. The Nile is now falling rapidly, and the annual rise will not begin before June or July. Hence the river route is altogether impracticable, and it is difficult to see how it can be utilized even for such reinforcements as are needed to save WOLSELEY'S command from destruction. Certainly the main expedition, which is to retake Khartoum and whip EL MAHDI, must go via Suakim and Berber. This route, the best of a very bad pair, is 250 miles long, over a desert of rocks and sand, in which the small native caravans frequently perish for lack of food and water. To carry an army of, say 10,000 men, with only the absolutely indispensable accompaniments, across that desert would be an immense undertaking, even if there were no enemy in the path. But there is an enemy, and one of no common stuff. OSMAN DIGMA has, it is estimated, 30,000 men—perhaps more—and how they will fight the experience of General GRAHAM shows. From the moment the expedition leaves the protecting walls of Suakim, it must be ready, day and night, to meet and conquer OSMAN DIGMA. Every step of the way will be bitterly contested, and if the British reach Berber in a month from the time of starting, they will be doing well. But then the real tug of war will come. In and around Khartoum is another enemy, reckoned as high as 60,000 men—call it 30,000—flushed with victory, and determined to die rather than yield. If, with any force which England can muster, the natural obstacles of the Suakim-Berber route can be overcome, OSMAN DIGMA whipped on the trip, EL MAHDI whipped and Khartoum captured at the end of the trip—to say nothing of various military side shows contemplated—the sum total will be an achievement which our British cousins may boast of forever after.

Meanwhile the first thing is to save the demoralized troops at Korti and Gubat. GORDON was sent to save the Egyptian garrisons; then WOLSELEY was sent to save GORDON, and now somebody must be sent to save WOLSELEY. And this last salvation is not included in the programme sketched above. So altogether as the case stands, England has as hard a nut to crack as has taxed her venerable jaws for many a year. If some teeth are not lost in the operation, we shall be most agreeably disappointed.

THE wisdom of the School Board in compelling the resignation of two principals who had fallen below the standard of efficiency will not be questioned by any one, and the people who pay for the support of the schools will be disposed to thank the energetic chairman of the Teachers' Convention for his action. For years incompetent principals have been allowed to spoil the education of thousands of pupils with impunity, because no one in the Board wanted to undertake the disagreeable duty of discharging them. A demand for a few more resignations would be hailed by the public as a welcome signal that the Board has at last awakened to a long-neglected duty.

How Gordon Pasha Boomed Himself.

From the New York Evening Post.

Gen Gordon was about to visit England prior to his journey to the Congo in the service of the King of the Belgians, and it was stated and commonly believed that he was met at Southampton by a dispatch from the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette requesting him to receive a representative of that paper with a view to discussing the Egyptian question and his own peculiar qualifications to attempt the task of settling it. Gordon is supposed to have assented with much reluctance, and the Pall Mall Gazette then started that cry of "Gordon to the rescue!" which at last grew to such proportions as to compel the Government to send him to the Soudan. The truth about Gordon was believed to be that Gordon telegraphed in the first place to the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette suggesting himself as the man to solve the problem, and asking whether the editor would support him. An affirmative answer was sent, the editor "represented" the paper in the famous interview at Southampton, and two or three articles which were supposed to be expressing the demand of the people were written by Mr. Stead in Gordon's own study, and submitted to him in manuscript before being sent to London. We wonder whether Gordon sought Divine guidance on that occasion by his usual method of tossing a halfpenny? If so, his fatalism betrayed him at the crisis of his life.

The Appointing Power.

From the New York World.

While he practically holds more than a hundred thousand offices in his gift the Executive must be the autocratic master of politicians and office-seekers. Such one-man power is undemocratic. It is un-American. It is a danger to its possessor. It worried Harrison and Taylor to death and is responsible for the shedding of Garfield's blood. It was never contemplated by the founders of the Government.

Little as the framers of the Constitution foresaw the vast growth the Federal patronage would attain, they provided in the fundamental law against the evil of undue concentration of patronage. They gave the appointing power to the President "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." But they added: "The Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

Here, then, is a road out of the difficulty—a straight path through the Constitution to real Civil-Service Reform. Let Congress by law cut off from the President all the inferior appointments, vesting them in the different heads of departments. Liberate the President. Let it be done while we have at the head of the Government an honest Democrat who will rejoice at the decentralization of the Federal patronage as a step in the direction of true Democracy.

Railroad Senators.

From the Chicago Herald.

Bowen, of Colorado, is interested in the Central Pacific. Leland Stanford, just elected to the Senate from California, is president of that road. Brown, of Georgia, has grown rich out of railroads. Camden, of West Virginia, is head over heels in railroad enterprises, present and prospective. Don Cameron is a Pennsylvania railroad man. D[illegible]h Fair and Farley are Central and Union Pacific men. When Ingalls was first elected he was made the subject of an investigation caused by charges that a railroad company had secured his success by bribery. Jones, of Nevada, is a stockholder and director in various roads. McPherson, of New Jersey, has his heart in the Central of New Jersey. Mahone is interested in Atlantic & Pacific and various Southern roads. Sabin and Sawyer are bound up in Wisconsin and Minnesota roads. Spooner is a railroad attorney. Sewell is the president of the West Jersey Road, and Wilson, of Iowa, has been a director of the Union Pacific. Besides these there are several lumber and pig-iron lords who always stand by the railroads because the railroads stand by them.

Jackson's New Orleans Medal in a Raffle.

New York Special.

The gold medal awarded by Congress to Andrew Jackson in commemoration of his victory at the battle of New Orleans in 1815 was raffled among the members of the Stock Exchange two or three days ago. The medal was in the hands of descendants of President Jackson until recently. The latest owner was obliged to dispose of it from necessity. Its intrinsic value is about $125. The stock brokers sold 100 shares at $5 each, and the lucky number was held by R. L. Anderton, jr., of the firm of Brown & Anderton. It is intimated that the historic trophy will be placed in the keeping of some public institution.

A Willing Witness.

From the Kansas City Times.

That very able citizen of Kansas, the Hon. James F. Legate, A. M., has had a nice journey to Washington and a nice time generally. It is understood that Mr. Legate is making inquiries concerning the probability of calling an investigating committee at New Orleans. Mr. Legate mysteriously hints that he can divulge some very extraordinary and startling secrets if summoned to New Orleans during carnival week.

Cabinet News.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Now the correspondent who wants to know everything about the Cabinet holds sweet and circumstantial converse with the statesman who would like to have it believed that he knows everything about the Cabinet. The division of labor and result remind us of what the Germans describe as one man milking the bull while the other holds the sieve.

The Iowa Sort.

From the Chicago Herald.

Iowa wants the country to understand that there is nothing mean or criminal about its lynchers. They are fine old farmers and sturdy young men, and they are as profoundly impressed with the lawlessness of the South and the general cussedness of other people as they ever were.

MEN OF MARK.

JUDGE ALBION W. TOURGEE is seriously ill at Norwich, Conn.

SPURGEON'S theory about learning to preach is "As a dog learns to swim; jump in."

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT of the Labor Bureau has appointed five investigators, or agents.

HENRY GEORGE, reformer, thinks of standing for Parliament in Caithnesshire, Scotland.

MR. HITT is the richest Congressman from Illinois. His $3,000,000 barrel bursts its hoops.

THE superintendent of schools at Hailey, Idaho, has been removed, because he insists on spelling "Injun" Indian.

DANIEL STEWART, of Allegheny City, Penn., says he is the oldest brother of General Stewart, the hero of Abu Klea and Shebacat Wells.

THE late Duke of Abercorn, who was the father of seven daughters, succeeded in marrying every one of them off to either a peer or an heir apparent to a peer.

MICHAEL DAVITT, on arriving in Rome on Thursday, went to an English hotel, but he was compelled to seek other quarters, because the English guests at the house refused to sit at the same table with him.

AH LIN SIN, the richest Chinaman in San Francisco, is visiting friends in New York. He thinks the only place in this country for the Chinese is in the West, where there is plenty of room for them.

CHARLES KINGLEY says: "If you want to be miserable, think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, and what people think of you."

IT is said that John Kelly will sail for Europe in a few days for a prolonged absence. With change of scene and freedom from care and excitement, he hopes for a full restoration of his shattered health.

CARL SCHURZ is distributing some solid chunks of sense down South. A report of his lecture at Atlanta says: "He advocated good housekeeping and said soda biscuit and bad pie would ruin any man's stomach, and when the stomach is ruined the man is done for."

MR. SALA thinks that four months in jail will kill Edmund Yates, who is accustomed to every luxury—his ride in the park, his daily drive, his footman at beck and call. He is an intensely proud man, says Mr. Sala, and should not be surprised if this imprisonment were to bring about his death.

EL MAHDI could not behave worse if he were spreading the gospel among savage tribes. He says to the gentlemen of the English army: "If you do not become Mohammedans, I will wipe you off the face of the earth." Next week he will threaten them with eternal punishment after death if they do not think as he does.

JOHN C. ENO, the defaulting bank president, temporarily residing in Canada, is having a fine time. With the finest of horses and sleighs, with a country house and plenty of money, and with kindred spirits for associates, few men can be said to enjoy life better than he does. He is a crack billiard player, and recently won a $50 gold medal as the reward of his skill in a tournament.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

MRS. DUDLEY will be let off easy. She promises not to lecture.

A NEW story is entitled "A paying flirtation." The hero must have captured an heiress.

MRS. LANGTRY is ill and the Princess Theater in London is closed pending her recovery.

MISS ROGERS, daughter of the sculptor, is to be married in Rome, shortly, to an Italian Colonel.

WHEN you hire a servant in Mexico it is with the understanding that her entire family reside with you.

NEVADA is as sweet a singer as Patti, but society will not kneel to her until she has scandalized it.

SOMETIMES the husband of an actress is her manager. It is only, however, among actresses that a husband ever becomes his wife's manager.

MISS MACKAY has sent to this country but sixty invitations to her wedding to Prince Colonna. The ceremony will take place in Notre Dame Church.

MRS. JOHN SHERMAN is a tall lady with a commanding figure and a fine bearing. She wears her gray white hair very simply dressed and fastened with a Rhine-stone comb.

THE Turkish woman believes in charms, and always carries on her person a three-colored bit of leather which incloses the mystic phrase that is potent to ward off the evil one.

MRS. CAMPBELL, otherwise Princess Louise and wife of the Marquis of Lorne, has indicated her practical usefulness by furnishing the illustrations for a new guide book to Canada.

THE telephone girls of New York are indignant and threatening to strike, because the general manager of the company has issued orders that they shall not attend the skating rinks.

A MINNEAPOLIS woman has made the discovery that men first wore petticoats. It will now be in order for some of the sterner sex to discover who was the first woman to put on the bifurcated garments of her husband.

THE British peerage is now brightened by the marriage of a soubrette actress, Dolly Tester, to Viscount Savernake, heir to the title of Marquis of Ailesbury, while her sister, Jennie Tester, a barmaid in the rum room of the same theater at Brighton, has consented to marry the heir of Baron Lyveden.

THE deepest regret has been caused among the English community in Cairo by the death of Miss Baker, daughter of Baker Pasha, who died recently from internal ulceration following typhoid fever. The funeral was attended by the whole of the English colony, by many foreigners, and by all the ministers and principal officers of state.

MISS CONNIE GILCHRIST, the star, first of the Alhambra ballet and subsequently premiere London masher of the Gaiety Theater, has suspended for a time her variety career. She has married a broker of great wealth. The name of this unfortunate man who has attained this affliction is not even given. It is represented in figures—he is worth $250,000, and the Duke of Beaufort and a few other choice spirits have contributed a purse of $50,000 to see her well off. She can soothe the ennui of married life by many brilliant recollections. It was in her salon that poor Lord Lonsdale found his tragic death.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

A Defence of Italy.

ST. LOUIS, February 11, 1885.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

In your editorial published in yesterday's issue: "If, as to-day's despatches say, the Italian expedition," etc., etc., you speak untruthfully of the Italian nation. The Italian is a strong and brave man, and as a soldier, he is on a level with the best in Europe. Moreover, he has a very glorious history to back him. We will not go very far back, but we will recall the creditable part which he took in the Crimean War, side by side with the soldiers of England and France. We will, then, not everlook the brilliant feats performed by him in 1859 on the plains of Lombardy, side by side, with the brave sons of France. If he was not victorious in 1866, as the ally of Prussia, in the war against Austria, we know that it was because he acted for some reasons under French counsel. Louis Napoleon's design was that Austria should be victorious, in order that Prussia might not gain the ascendency, and for the purpose of condescending to the desire of the French Emperor. Italy's generals in that campaign gave every advantage to the enemy that victory might smile upon him. In the present campaign of the Soudan, as the ally once more of Great Britain, we believe that the Italian soldier will acquit himself creditably. For impartiality's sake be pleased, Mr. Editor, to give publicity in your widely diffused and authoritative journal to the present statement.

ATTILIO VIMERCATI.

How is This, McGinnis?

ST. LOUIS, February 11, 1885.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Can you inform your readers, myself among them, whether the McGinnis Justice of the Peace bill, now pending in our State Legislature, was advertised as demanded by section 54, article IV, of the Constitution? It is there stated that "no local or special law shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state the substance of the contemplated law, and shall be published at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill," etc. Is not the proposed J. P. law establishing new districts in this city only a local or special law? If so, and if not published as required, will it not be a nullity if passed?

OBSERVER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLD READER.—The salary of our Minister to Germany is $7,500 a year.

READER.—The inscription may be read on the Benton monument in Lafayette Park.

J. B. N.—The Government receives silver and gold at the sub-treasuries and issues certificates therefor.

READER.—The man sold his horse and had $55. How much he made by the transaction depends on how much his horse was worth.

CURIOSITY.—The century years not divisible by 4 are not counted as leap years because to count them would disturb the calender instead of correcting it.

Helping the Cause.

From the New York Sun.

They were trying to raise money to pay off the indebtedness of the church.

Deacon—Have you called on old Mr. Moneybags yet?

Minister—No. He is very sick, and I thought I would wait until he gets better.

Deacon (earnestly)—Don't you wait a minute. Strike him while he is very sick. It will be too late when he gets better.

An Item For Those Who Go to See Freaks.

From the Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.

A gentleman alighted from Midland train 13 at Sidney Point the other day, accompanied by a man bear, which he is exhibiting through the country. His face is covered with a thin whisker and he speaks in French. His feet are like bear's claws and his body similar to that of a bear. He was born in Canada. His parents still reside there.

The Mahdi.

From the Boston Herald.

The original meaning of the title mahdi, it is said, signified "director of the faithful." It is a much prettier name than boss to use in political connections, and appears to mean the same thing. Mahdi Cameron is a director who can direct, but Mahdi Logan appears to be having vastly more trouble than his brother in Egypt.

A Horned Doe.

From the Arizona Gazette.

Walter McKean, while hunting in Well's Basin some time since, shot and killed a female deer which, contrary to the usual provisions of nature, was graced with a pair of horns. The horns were about four inches in length, perfectly straight and closely resembled those of a female goat.

A Baby Swallows a Watch Chain.

From the Chambersburg Register.

A watch chain was swallowed accidentally by a little child of Mr. Ezra Wolf, of Hagerstown, one day last week, but the physician, Dr. Regan, who was summoned, succeeded in removing the chain, as the spring to it had fastened itself to the veil of the palate.

She Has Learned Since.

From the Lowell Courier.

A young farmer from Dracut was riding with a girl the other day, when he asked her, by way of making talk, if she could milk. She reluctantly responded: "No," but after a long pause she sweetly, but coyly added, "but I can learn."

Miss Anthony's Forbearance.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The country will be glad to learn that Col. Susan B. Anthony had not spanked the Rev. Dr. Patton at last accounts. But there is no doubt that the doctor is wearing two pair of pants—a trick he learned when a school-boy.

Church Rivalry.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The young ladies of the Central Methodist Church in Memphis gave what they call a "Mum" party the other evening. This may put the Baptist girls to giving a Piper Heidsick jamboree at the vestry across the way.

Cruelty to Animals.

From the Boston Post.

The Hon. John L. Slugger has come to the conclusion that if it costs $107 to kick a horse, he will hereafter confine himself to knocking down servant girls. The latter amusement costs nothing.

What Titles Are For.

From the New York Graphic.

Whitaker's Almanac this year abolishes the use of "esq." Mr. Whitaker is probably sincere in his efforts, but how is a man to address a reply to a dunning letter from his tailor?

It Would Be Odd.

From the Boston Globe.

President Cleveland might take it into his head to appoint an Admiral for Secretary of the Navy. How odd it would be to have a secretary who knew something about naval affairs.

The Women and the Pink Settee.

From the Boston Transcript.

A lady in San Francisco who has a room in pink almost invariably receives this reply on asking a lady to sit down; "No, thank you; I can't sit on a pink settee in this dress."

Editorials that Will Cook Eggs.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

A man can sit down and read what the editors of the Atlanta Constitution and Louisville Courier-Journal have to say about each other and keep warm without a fire.

A Fool.

From John Swinton's Paper.

Anybody who supposes that millions of people are going to lie down and starve to death, while a few men are piling up the money that the millions earned, is a fool.

Let Us Have Peace.

From the Chicago Herald.

If the disturbance between the Blaines and Frelinghuysens shall not be composed by the 4th of March it will be Mr. Cleveland's painful duty to call the police.

Frequently; So it Be.

From the Washington Hatchet.

"How is draw poker played—with cards?" asks an anxious inquirer. "No, my darling, it is generally played with a sucker."

And He Sometimes Finds it Out.

From the New York Journal.

A woman never uses her husband's meerschaum pipe to drive a nail with more than once. Not if he knows it.

Married Men Need Them.

From the Dawson (Ga.) Journal.

Dr. Farrar has made improvements on his cyclone pit, and it is now the best in town.

MARIE BOCKEL'S MASH.

How Two Washington Swells Were Spanked for Gross Misconduct.

Washington Cor. New York World.

There was an interesting scene at the National Theater last Friday night, which in a small way rivals the recent scandalous outbreak at Castle Stewart. The Mestayer Company was playing an engagement there. Miss Marie Bockel, a member of the company, attracted the favorable attention of a young man, the son of a Senator. This youngster, with a party of small-fry swells, generally makes the up-town hotels the meeting-places to devise new dissipations of a character suited to their feeble intellects. This night, however, he and one of his friends were unusually bold. After the curtain fell in the last act they climbed up on the stage, pushed their way behind the curtain and stumbled about until they found themselves in Miss Bockel's dressing-room. She screamed for help. Her husband and one or two members of the company appeared, and after spanking the two young men soundly took them by the ears and led them out into the alley.

A QUEER DILEMMA.

Chris Neff, a Saloon-Keeper, Debarred From Doing Business by a Neighbor.

A special committee will hold a meeting on Friday morning to consider which shall be done in connection with the very queer controversy which has arisen between Chris Neff, the keeper of the old Haarlem House on the Bellefontaine road, and Collector Hudson. Chris has a cantankerous neighbor who unfortunately for the former's aspirations to secure a liquor license, has declined to sign Chris' petition for the same. As a rule one signature short on a document of the kind is not particularly important, but, as Chris and his neighbor are the only householders in the block and as a majority of the same is necessary, the nature of Neff's dilemma becomes apparent. The Collector very properly declines to issue the license. Chris' neighbor laughs in his sleeve and the meeting of the Special Committee is called in the interests of a peaceful solution of the trouble.

The Death Record.

The following burial certificates were issued today: Frederick Heil, 57, 1014 Wase, heart disease; Wilhelmine Veiling, 29, 1202 Lynch, consumption; Henry Ostermueller, 26, 2804 Menard, consumption; Wm. F. Schmitz, 69, Insane Asylum, paralysis; Henry Memann, 67, 1501 Biddle, consumption; Augusta Arnd, 36, 1223 Linn, tubercular enteritis; Elizabeth Schoenborn, 68, 315 Rutger, albumenuria; Sacob Herberger, 32, 1884 S. Ninth, consumption; Christina S. Bruner, 70, 2307 N. Ninth, congestion of the lungs; N. J. Southcott, 46, Hunt's Hotel, asthma; John W. King, 13, Cairo, Ill., typhoid fever; Mrs. Mollie Shelton, 31, Fairfax avenue rear Taylor avenue, peritonitis; Mrs. Johanna H. Taaffe, 34, St. Augustine, Florida, heart disease; Gussie Evelyn Charles, six months, McRea City, dentition; Theodore Clausser, 26, City Hospital, consumption; Henry W. Allen, four months, 3135 Pine, typho-malarial fever.

An Alleged Unlawful Seizure.

Judge Thayer was engaged to-day in the trial of the case of Sarah Goldsall against the Chatham National Bank of New York and others. The action is brought to recover the value of certain personal property valued at about $4,500, alleged to have been unlawfully seized by Sheriff Finn in 1879 in certain complications growing out of the failure of the old Broadway Savings Bank, of which Meyer Goldsall, husband of the plaintiff, was a director.

GORDON'S FATE.

The Brave Commander Fell by the Assassin's Dagger.

El Mahdi's Slaughter in Khartoum—The Dark Spot in a Dark Country—The Soudan Slave Trade—How the British Fight in the Desert.

LONDON, February 11.—The news of the death of General Gordon at Khartoum, which was first published several days ago in the POST-DISPATCH, has been confirmed by natives who managed to escape the horrible massacre that befel the entire garrison. The day of the capture of the city is not yet accurately determined, but it was either the 26th or 27th of January. On that day General Gordon was in the Government building, not dreaming of immediate danger, when suddenly the sound of a great tumult on the street outside was heard. The brave commander with his usual fearlessness sallied out unattended to quiet the disorder, but before he had reached the street an Arab crept up behind and stabbed him to the heart. He died before he realized the treachery that had enabled the Mahdi to pour his forces into the city and had given them undisputed control of even the citadel, which

HAD BEEN GORDON'S HOPE

in case of an emergency. With the fall of Gordon at once began a massacre that has not been equaled for years for intensity of ferocity. The old scenes of the Indian mutinies were re-enacted with a vengeance. The Egyptians, panic-stricken at the sight of the Mahdi's fanatical followers, fled wildly, seeking places of escape, but they were caught and impaled on spears, and were left to bleed to death. Corpses were mutilated in a most horrible manner, eyes being gouged out, tongues ripped out and bodies hacked and slashed. Everybody fell under the bloody hands, including non-combatants. The Egyptian women were treated to nameless indignities and more than one hundred girls and women were given to the Mahdi's troops for slaves. During the night the Mahdi's troops became

FRENZIED AT THE SIGHT OF BLOOD,

and paraded the streets with heads stuck upon their spears. The next night was given up to riot and the bloodiest revelry, during which several of the natives slipped out of the city and made their way to the British camp. Since its capture the Mahdi has repaired the defences of the city until now he is comparatively secure from any attack.

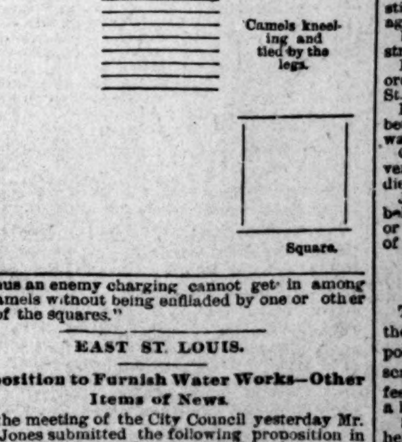
The Soudan.

That portion of the African Continent known as the Soudan was, till recent years, a blank on the map. More has been learned of it during the past dozen years than was known for 2,000 years before. To the ancients it was known as Nigritia, or the Country of the Blacks. Soudan is an Arabic word, with the same meaning. In its largest sense, it embraces all the great stretch of territory lying between the sixth and fifteenth parallels north latitude, and extending from the Nile provinces of Egypt on the east to Senegambia on the Atlantic coast. It covers an area of nearly a million and a half square miles and is supposed to contain from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 of people. So little is yet known of this vast region that the general features of some portions only can be indicated. It is known to be peopled with dense tribes and to possess inexhaustible natural resources. The inhabitants are of Negro race, with many Arabs, Moors and Berbers. Several of the tribes are far advanced in the ways of civilized life, and are industrious and hospitable. In many parts of the territory, especially the eastern portion, the Arabs are very influential. Mohammedanism has penetrated among most of the tribes and nations, in many pieces mixed up with their own fetishism and idolatry. Human sacrifices prevail among some of the western tribes. The climate is everywhere characterized by extreme heat and moisture. The natural products comprise mostly all kinds of tropical fruits, and the chief cultivated crops are maize, wheat, rice, beans, tobacco, cotton, indigo and vegetables. Domestic animals are extensively raised, including several breeds of horses and cattle as well as goats, sheep, asses and poultry. The honey made by wild bees forms an important article of native traffic. The external trade is carried on mostly by means of caravans. Khartoum is the connecting link between the vast densely populated and almost unexplored country and what is known as the Soudan proper. This latter embraces Nubia, or Upper Egypt, Kordofan, Sennaar and other provinces on both sides of the Nile. This country is estimated by Sir Samuel Baker to contain about a million of inhabitants. It was conquered by Mehemet Ali in 1821 and has since been ruled by thievish pashas who robbed the inhabitants and protected the slave traffic. This portion of the country is mostly inhabited by Arab tribes, brave, warlike and fierce, who live by raising flocks and selling slaves. These Arabs are the people who are now making all the trouble in the Soudan. They did not contest the nominal rule of Egypt, so long as it did not interfere with the slave trade; but in 1874 Sir Samuel Baker and Gen. Gordon were sent by the then Khedive, Ismail Pasha, to break up the slave trade, and after great efforts succeeded in making it an unprofitable and dangerous business for a time. On their withdrawal from the Nile pashalics of the Soudan the Arabs resumed the slave traffic, as before. They are now afraid that in case the English control the Soudan the slave trade will be abolished, and that they must again go back to their ancestral occupation of tending flocks and robbing caravans. The horrors of the slave traffic of the Soudan are enough to appal the minds of civilized people. The French Catholic missionaries in Khartoum estimate that a million of people are captured every year and sold into slavery. These slaves supply the entire Orient. They are captured by chiefs and powerful native rulers, who make periodic raids unexpectedly on some of the weaker tribes, surround the villages and seize the inhabitants. They are mostly brought to Khartoum, which has hitherto been the great slave mart. They are marched in immense gangs, and when the weaker among them drop on the way, they are killed by a spear thrust from their Arab drivers. Sometimes as many as fifty per cent of them are said to die on the long desert marches. This question of slave-batching, much more than Mohammedan fanaticism, is at the root of Arab resistance to Anglo-Egyptian control of the Soudan. This we may understand from the fact that one of the first acts of General Gordon on reaching Khartoum a year ago was to issue a proclamation that the slave traffic would not be interfered with. It is said that the Mahdi himself has accumulated great wealth by slave barter. Were it not for the inhuman slave traffic the Arabs would be entitled to sympathy in their brave resistance to the English invaders.

Fighting in the Desert.

The manœuvers of the British in the desert preparing for the enemy are thus described by Cameron:

"Continually does the column halt, dismount and prepare to meet the enemy, and on these occasions there is always a race between the mounted infantry and guard regiments as to who shall be first in square. The formation finally adopted is this:



"Thus an enemy charging cannot get in among the camels without being enfiladed by one or other face of the squares."

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Proposition to Furnish Water Works—Other Items of News.

At the meeting of the City Council yesterday Mr. J. A. Jones submitted the following proposition in answer to the city's advertisement for bids for the erection of water works: "I will give the city 125 double discharge fire hydrants at an annual rental of $10,000 per annum; all additional hydrants to be under an annual assessment of $70 each. I will also furnish one public drinking fountain in each ward for man and beast. I will lay seven miles of main pipes through the city on the streets designated in the contract, the rates to private consumers to be the same as those now charged by the city of St. Louis." Mr. Jones also agrees, if the contract is given him, to begin work within sixty days, and to complete the work in fifteen months. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Sackman, Hill and Shea, was appointed by the Council to consider the bid and report at the next meeting. As Mr. Jones gives excellent references as regards his competency to do the work and proposes to do, for the specified amount, even more than the contract calls for, there is ample reason to believe that his bill will be accepted.

The Council introduced a bill yesterday requesting Mr. John M. Sullivan to submit an itemized account of receipts and disbursements, and refused to approve his reports until that was done.

Fritz Buhrmeier was arrested yesterday for disturbing the peace on complaints of Mrs. Katie Smith.

The chairmen of the Respective Democratic County Committees of this Judicial Circuit Court will meet Saturday at Flannigan's Hall, to consider the propriety of calling a judicial convention to nominate candidates for Circuit Judge.

The Rev. Mr. Johnston lectures to-night at the Presbyterian Church on "The City of Jerusalem."

Sam Little, an employe of the National Stock Yards, slipped while getting off a train at the Relay Depot last night, and the wheels of the end car passed over his left foot, crushing him severely.

The requisition for the transfer of Jack Harrity and M. J. Kennedy over to the Missouri side is expected to arrive to-day. Kennedy and Harrity are wanted in St. Louis to answer to a charge of embezzlement preferred by Roney and Case, dealers in wringers at 1932 Franklin avenue.

RESTAURANTS ON OCEAN STEAMERS.

A Movement to Reform the Manner of Serving Meals to Passengers.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Early in the fall last year the London Times advocated a reform in the manner of serving meals on board ocean steamers by having the table d'hote meals at stated hours abolished. It was argued that the passengers, instead of being called upon to feed gregariously, should be allowed to eat when and what they liked, paying for their meals from the bill of fare. According to a cable dispatch from London, received this week, an attempt is being made to begin the season of ocean travel, which will be opened in a short time, with a renewed boom of this movement. The plan is to issue tickets entitling passengers to merely lodging and conveyance, meals to be charged for at the end of the voyage, according to what the passengers have eaten. Under the present system the fare which a passenger pays at the office of the steamship company includes full board, and for that full board he must pay, whether he be able to consume it or not.

Mr. H. H. Brown, the agent of the Cunard Line, when spoken to about the movement last night, said: "Nothing of the kind is contemplated by us. The main thing to be worked for in a sea voyage is safety, and one of the chief factors in the insurance of safety is discipline. The regular feeding of the passengers, the officers and the crew on board at stated times is part of the

DISCIPLINE OF THE SHIP,

and I greatly fear that the maintenance of that discipline would be endangered were there a perpetual hurrying of stewards from the galley to the restaurant, and an incessant feeding of passengers who required a mutton chop at 11 a. m., or a beefsteak at 2 p. m., or beef tea at 5, or plum pudding at 9. I am quite prepared to be told that what I have said touching the restaurant of the ocean steamers is prejudiced and trivial. Be it so. The philosophical truth is that people who go to sea must be divided into two great categories, those who like the sea and do not mind roughing it, and those who, whether they are or are not sea sick, are desperately uncomfortable and out of sorts from the moment they leave the harbor until they arrive in port. I don't think it probable that the Cunard Line will adopt the plan of which the cable dispatch speaks."

The agent of the Guion Line said: "All depends upon a trial. Seasick passengers and those whose appetites are delicate have my heartfelt sympathy, but I confess I fail to see my way towards the conversion of the saloon of an ocean steamer into a restaurant a la carte. That saloon is a common sitting-room. Passengers chat, lounge, write their letters, read and play chess and draughts there. The cloth is laid from time to time by the stewards, and the performance of that operation is

A SOURCE OF JOY

to the hearty and hungry passenger. I am afraid that if the saloon tables were littered from morning till night by the remnants of all sorts of snap meals, ordered at short intervals by squeamish people, or by invalids, the general comfort of the saloon might be seriously imperilled. You might suggest that the restaurant should be kept separate from the saloon. But would it be possible, even on board the largest steamship to spare the additional room required for a separate restaurant?"

The officers of the North German Lloyd, Hamburg, Inman and White Star Lines admitted that the matter had been talked over by the agents, but that nothing of the kind was contemplated, nor was likely to be adopted by their companies.

ERRATIC LILLIAN RUSSELL.

Mr. Braham, the Fair Singer's Husband, Pushing Divorce Proceedings.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Mrs. Lillian Russell Helen Louise Braham Solomon is not, after all, to escape making her appearance in court. The enterprising Brooklyn counsel for Mr. Braham, whose wife the fair Lillian was at the time of her departure for a foreign shore, yesterday announced that his amiable young client proposed to push his suit for divorce for all it was worth.

"It will be brought to trial at an early date," said Lawyer Bostelman. It will be on the calendar next month. I have already served the papers on—on—well, on her at the Westminster Hotel, and I have been politely referred by Mr. Solomon, the co-respondent, to his lawyers, Messrs. Howe and Hummell."

Mr. Bostelman was asked whether or not his client entertained anything approaching

A MURDEROUS ANTIPATHY

for Mr. Solomon. "Oh, dear me, no," said the Brooklyn attorney. "He doesn't seem to mind his wife's desertion in the least, and as for her—her—present husband, why I imagine he regards that gentleman, if not exactly in the light of a friend, as one at least for whom he could, if occasion demanded, scare up a feeling akin to that of respectful admiration. He praises Solomon's music, and plays it, too, I believe."

Mrs. Solomon became exceedingly indignant when questioned by a reporter concerning the suit of divorce. "I don't think," she said, "that my private affairs are anything to the public. If my singing suits the public that is all the public has to deal with." The grounds alleged by Braham in his suit for divorce are the appearance of a child, two years after his separation from his wife, and the fact that she has been living with Solomon as his wife. Counselor Bostelman says that he does not think his client will ever marry again.

A BIGAMOUS PROFESSOR.

Shot His Friend—Cocking Main at Kansas City—Missouri Matters.

HANNIBAL, February 11.—Prof. F. B. Nadel is under arrest for bigamy. The Union Depot Company elected president and directors at a meeting yesterday.

POPLAR BLUFF, February 11.—Joe Walters was shot by Ed Weeks last night.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The local passenger train picked up two tramps who were almost frozen to death. They were turned over to the authorities at New Haven.

MARSHALL, February 11.—Elijah Hayden has instituted suit against S. O. J. Hopkins for $5,000 damages for malicious prosecution.

RICHMOND, February 11.—W. H. Johnson has struck a forty-nine-inch vein of coal.

BUTLER, February 11.—The County Court has ordered J. Moers, a raving maniac, to the asylum at St. Joseph.

KANSAS CITY, February 11.—In the cocking main between St. Louis and Kansas City birds, St. Louis was defeated by six to three.

OREGON, February 11.—Hog cholera has been very destructive in this region; cattle have also died in large numbers from a fever.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 11.—Senater Wear, on behalf of Capt. George W. West, presented Governor Marmaduke a historic State flag in the presence of judges and State officers.

Missing from Friends.

The police received a request to-day to hunt up the editor of the Red Bud (Ill.) Courier, who is supposed to be in this city on a spree. The only description given of the missing man is that he is 6 feet 2 inches high and wears a dark overcoat. Has a large brass key to the office in his possession.

Sarah Walker, a colored girl, 15 years of age, left her home No. 2512 N. Broadway on the morning of the 7th inst. to go to Twelfth and Benton streets, and has not been seen by friends since.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in the POST-DISPATCH.

POOR NATALIA!

A Remarkable Surgical Operation on an Italian Boy.

The Terrible Injuries Resulting From a Lamp Explosion—How a Natural Amputation Was Prevented—The Handsome Little Sufferer's Fortitude.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, February 11.—An uncommonly interesting experiment in surgery is now under way at the Mount Sinai Hospital in this city. The patient is a bright little Italian boy named Natalia Ferdo, 14 years of age. He has a striking and almost beautiful face, with black curly hair, and large black eyes, which have a startled expression when he is spoken to or disturbed. About two years ago a kerosene lamp exploded near him, and he was severely burned on the chest and both arms. He was taken to the Presbyterian hospital. His condition remained critical for a time, but he finally rallied and passed the line of danger. He suffered excruciating pain, but bore his agonies with wonderful nerve and without complaint. The wound in the right arm never entirely healed, but as it gradually closed it produced an intense muscular contraction that bent the hand inward until it was at nearly a right angle with the wrist and drew the little finger and thumb toward the palm in a claw-shaped manner and making a horrible and painful deformity. The power of motion in three of the fingers was limited and in the thumb and small finger there was none at all. An operation was performed to straighten the hand and fingers. The cicatrical tissue that held them was cut in the forearm over sufficient surface to destroy all unnatural tension and the arm and hand were put into a splint and kept there for several months. When the splint was removed the hand and fingers returned to their original state of contraction, the only benefit noticed being an improved use of the hand. The boy remained in this hospital for more than a year and was finally discharged improved, but not cured. On December 12, 1884, he was admitted to Mount Sinai Hospital. His general health was and had been good for a number of months. The deformity on the hand and arm was

MORE MARKED THAN BEFORE

and caused considerable pain. The whole arm was cicatrical and through the thin skin could be seen the outline of distorted muscles. The fingers were drawn inward so that their tips were nearly touching the palm and the hand was bent so far inward that the fleshy bunch under the thumb was held in a position close to the under side of the wrist. The thumb stood up vertically from the hand. There was a portion of the wrist still unhealed. About two inches from the hand on the forearm the cicatrical tissue had united in a peculiarly contracted shape. It could be compared to a band about an inch wide, and a result of this strange formation was that this band was gradually being contracted and in time would stop the circulation of the blood and perform a natural amputation of the hand. This was nature's remedy to cure the deformity. It would have been effectual if continued, but would have left a useless stump. A consultation was held by the house and consulting surgeons, and an operation was decided upon, having for its object the formation of a new wrist and the saving of the hand. On December 16 the boy was taken to the operating room. His face expressed anxiety, and he trembled when his eyes fell upon the long operating table and the cabinet of surgical instruments. His fears were quieted and he was laid upon the table. Ether was placed over his mouth and nose. After he had taken a few long inspirations, his eyes became fixed and glassy, a prolonged snore was heard

AND THE BOY WAS UNCONSCIOUS.

The surgeon then took a long, thin-bladed knife with a razor-edge and skillfully removed the integument covering the wrist and a portion of the palm of the hand. Care was taken not to sink the knife too deeply into the tissue, as the size of the arm was much less than the natural size and the flesh removed was film-like in texture, so but little could be spared. Then an assistant surgeon took charge of the arm and scraped the granulous surface of the under side of the wrist, where the wound had never healed. While this was being done the operating surgeon was at work on Natalia's abdomen. The skin being put under a slight tension, a knife was inserted at a point about one inch above the navel and drawn carefully upward in a slanting direction, making a superficial incision about five inches in length. Two inches from this another incision was made in the same direction and length as the first. The incisions were then deepened, and the flesh between them dissected up so that it could be lifted up from the surrounding parts, making a flap about five inches long, two inches in width and three-eighths of an inch thick. It was left attached at both ends so that a circulation of the vital fluids could be maintained. The flesh and skin were then stripped from the little finger left hanging from the hand and the entire bone was amputated. All the preliminaries being completed, the abdominal flap was elevated and the patient's hand slipped beneath it and placed so that the flap covered the raw surface on the wrist. In order to keep the flap in contact with the flesh, a few stitches of fine silk were inserted around the edges. The redundant skin from the little finger was then flattened, spread over and sutured to a part of the raw flesh that was not covered by the flap. Iodoform gauze was then bandaged upon the abdominal and wrist wounds, and the arm was kept in position by long strips of adhesive plaster that were stuck to the boy's side. The patient sank rapidly, and stimulants were given freely during the latter portion of the operation, though he speedily

RECOVERED FROM THE SHOCK

after he was taken to his cot. He was kept perfectly quiet until December 24, when the bandage was removed and the wound examined. The flap had contracted considerably and the sutures were torn out. The wound was healthy in appearance, the circulation good, and a gentle strain being put on the flap it was found to be united to the wrist. On December 29 the flap was cut loose from the abdomen, and the arm released from its confinement. The distorted hand had assumed a more natural shape. The abdominal flesh took kindly to its new home and made a good looking wrist, or, at least, a part of one, as the flap had covered only about one-half of it. After giving the boy time to recuperate, on January 14 the second step in the experiment was undertaken, the object being to form the other half of the wrist. The patient being etherized, the exposed part of the wrist was made raw by scraping. A flap was dissected up on the outer side of the right thigh about four inches long and one and a half inches wide, the ends being left united as in the abdominal flap. The hand was then introduced beneath it, and turned so that the back of it came in contact with the leg. The under side of the wrist was then sutured to the flap, and the hand and arm strapped to the body. The patient bore this operation much better than the first. On January 24 the bandages were removed, and the surgeon was delighted to find that the wrist and thigh were united. The ends of the flap were cut and the arm released. The ends were then trimmed so as to fit the wrist, and after they had been placed in contact with the piece of abdominal flesh the wound was covered with antiseptic gauze and bandaged. On February 5 the two flaps were found to be united to each other and to the wrist, and the circulation was good. The only portion that had sloughed was where the flesh from the little finger was put on. This, however, did not offer any material interference to the final success, its effect being simply to retard the healing process. The diameter of the new wrist was much greater than the surrounding parts, but nature will regulate this by absorption, and when the wound is healed the scar will be the only trace of the operation left. Now that the tension has been removed from the wrist and a more extensive movement of the finger and hand is possible, the surgeons are waiting for the patient to recover his strength, when another, and it is supposed the final operation, will be performed. This will include the straightening of the fingers and the return of the hand to its natural shape.

"Little Nat," as the attendants call him, is kept in bed all the time, and from a raised pillow watches with wistful eyes his convalescent companions playing merrily in the ward. Once in a while a tear steals down his cheek and he turns away from the romping boys and falls asleep in his sorrow.

A MAGNIFICENT TESTIMONIAL.

The Gift of Italian Residents of the United States to King Humbert.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, February 11.—As a graceful means of expressing their admiration of the noble actions of King Humbert I of Italy during the cholera plague of 1884 in that country, and their high appreciation of his generous and charitable work during those distressing times, the Italian residents of the United States, through a committee, have made a mammoth and exceedingly costly and beautiful autograph album, which, when filled with the signatures of the representative Italians of the United States, is to be forwarded to his Majesty. The album, which was designed by Conziani & Vaast of this city, is about eighteen inches long by fourteen wide. In the center of the velvet cover is a solid silver medallion portrait of King Humbert, under which, in beautifully wrought silver work, is the American eagle bearing on its breast the shield or emblem of Savoy in red and white enamel. A scroll of gold beneath the eagle bears the text: "Pietas Tutissima Virtus." Surmounting the medallion are the American and Italian national flags in brilliantly colored enamel, and between them two silver shields in bas relief, bearing the mottoes: "La Colonia Italiana Degli Stati Uniti, 1885, and "Salve Umberto 1st." Over all is the Italian star, with rays of solid gold, set upon which star is

THE ITALIAN CROWN,

a beautiful example of the jeweler's skill, gold and silver being tastefully interwoven in the construction. Around the border of the massive cover extends a silver scroll containing in finely enameled work the shields of the United States, the State of New York, Rome and Turin. In each corner are the emblems of the four principal ports of Italy—Genoa, Palermo, Naples and Venice—and the shields of other Italian cities are placed at intervals along the elaborate silver scroll. Margaritas, in silver and gold, are scattered about in the general ornamentation, their significance being recognized when the name of the ruling Queen of Italy is remembered. The album will contain more than 10,000 names and will be shipped to Italy in time to reach the King on his fortieth birthday, on the 14th of March.

WEDNESDAY'S WEDDINGS

Fashionable Nuptials in St. Louis Society To-Day.

Marriage of Mr. Charles H. Ledlie of New York to Miss Elizabeth Lucas Johnson and of Mr. Harry P. Johnson to Miss Miriam Bell.

The marriage this evening of Miss Elizabeth Lucas Johnson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson, and granddaughter of the late James H. Lucas, to Mr. Charles H. Ledlie, of New York, will be one of the most important events of the social season. The ceremony will take place at 6 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Father Powers, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, officiating. The spacious halls, salons and parlors of the house have been lavishly decorated with flowers, groups of tropical plants line the walls, and jardinieres with bright foliage fill the windows and fire places. The bay window at the end of the long salon has been converted into a bower with arch of smilax, from which depends a wish-bone formed of pure white roses and camelias, beneath which the happy couple stand during the ceremony. The bridal chorus from Lohengrin will be played by Spiering's orchestra as they enter. The bride, a blonde, will wear a robe of pure white ottoman silk, made with long princess train falling in unbroken folds from the waist over a petticoat covered by three deep flounces of point duchess lace; corsage decollete and sleeveless, finished with lace, and bouquet du corsage of snow drops and jasamines. An illusion veil falling to the floor covers, but does not conceal the elegant toilette. She will be attended by six bride's maids: Miss Eugenia Johnson, Miss Marie Brown, Miss Henrice Johnson, Miss Mamie Tompkins, Miss Marie Flanagan and Miss Reed of Washington City. The groomsmen: Mr. George Ledlie, Mr. Ledlie Hees of New York, Mr. J. C. Lee of New York, Mr. W. B. Clark of New York, and Mr. Will Johnson, the brother of the bride. The bridesmaids will all be dressed alike, white Paris muslin with long trains, trimmed with a number of narrow knife-pleated ruffles; pointed corsage of white satin made decolete and sleeveless.

Miss Eugenia Johnson will carry a bouquet of white roses. The others will carry bouquets of different colors. After the ceremony there will be a large reception. Mr. and Mrs. Ledlie will leave for New York to-morrow.

JOHNSON-BELL.

Miss Miriam Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bell, was married this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, to Mr. Harry P. Johnson. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents. Bishop C. C. Johnson of the Episcopal Church at Toronto, the father of the groom, officiating. About two hundred invitations were issued, and the handsomely decorated parlors were filled with guests. At 7:30 o'clock the bridal pair will leave for Little Rock, their future home. The bridal robe is of heavy white corded silk, made with long princess train, four deep flounces of duchess lace forming the tablier. The corsage cut en V, is filled with lace caught at the throat by a diamond pin, the gift of the groom. No flowers will be worn except a bunch of lilies of the valley at the side, and a bouquet of the same fragrant flowers carried in the hand. The veil of illusion fastened to the hair by plain silver pins. She will be attended by her two sisters as bridesmaids, Misses Grace and Ella Bell, accompanied by Messrs. W. H. Johnson and A. K. Ryley as groomsmen, Mr. W. K. Bloodgood serving as best man and Messrs. H. F. Sweeny and J. J. O'Keefe as ushers.

Miss Grace Bell wears a pretty toilette of rose pink duchess satin, made short, with graceful draperies of China crepe; corsage cut square, with demi-sleeves; garniture of duchess lace and Bon Silene roses; diamond ornaments.

Miss Ella Bell's dress is of pale, maize-tinted surah silk, made dancing length, with bouffant draperies and trimmings of duchess lace; corsage square, with finish of duchess lace and bouquet of Marechal Niel roses.

Spiering's orchestra played the bridal march as the party entered the room. A handsome repast was served by Beers.

LUNATICS CREMATED.

The "Flying Dutchman" Ditched—Incendiary Fires—Illinois Items.

CERRO GORDO, February 11.—Louisa Baker, Lucinda Currens and another woman, three demented inmates of the Poor Farm at Monticello, were burned to death yesterday.

CHICAGO, February 11.—The Southern Passenger Rate Association has fixed a rate to San Francisco, via New Orleans, at $140.

ALBION, February 11.—Albert Brown, a Republican State Representative, is at home very sick.

ROCK ISLAND, February 11.—The "Flying Dutchman" of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was ditched by the breaking of a rail. No fatalities.

BLOOMINGTON, February 11.—Doug. Ennis, thief and burglar, who shot Richard and John Parr at Danvers, has been captured.

TUSCOLA, February 11.—The wife of Chas. Brown of Galton attempted suicide by hanging.

ALTAMONT, February 11.—The business house of M. Reis burned yesterday. Loss, $1,000.

VIRGINIA, February 11.—The stores of C. Pilger and A. Lammers were destroyed by an incendiary fire yesterday. Loss, $4,000; insured $2,000.

NASHVILLE, February 11.—Fire destroyed the Louisville and Nashville depot yesterday. The books and papers were saved.

Grand Match To-Night.

Never before in St. Louis have lovers of roller skating had the opportunity of witnessing a contest between a bicyclist and speed skater, and the two-mile race to-night at the Star Roller Skating Rink, between Charles Felton, the champion speed skater of St. Louis, and Cola Stone, the champion bicyclist of Missouri, will be doubly interesting, and, no doubt, attract a very large crowd. Both contestants have been getting themselves in good trim for the event, and the two miles which they will travel will be made in exceptionally fast time. The relative speed of the bicycler and skater is, as is well known, in favor of the bicycle, and great care will be exercised to make the handicap equally fair to both men, the handicapers, George S. Rhodes and Dan H. Wilson, having taken especial pains to have the handicap accurately measured. The race will be accurately within amateur rules, and the prize will be a handsome gold medal designed by the Merinod and Jaccard Jewelry Company. The rink floor is excellently adapted for speed contests, and as the track was remeasured this morning by George S. Rhodes, and found to be accurate, as before published, the race promises to be one of the most exciting events of the season. The judges will be selected from well-known authorities on athletic sport, and everything will be conducted in proper shape. The rink is kept open from 7 to 11 o'clock every night.

Four Courts Notes.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning burglars attempted to enter Roosman's saloon, northeast corner of Vandeventer avenue and Market street by cutting slats out of the shutters of a side window. They were frightened from the work by Henry Moorman, who lives over the saloon.

Herman Hansen, 2846 Lemp avenue, reported to-day that his spotted hound Flora, license 1752, was stolen.

A red Irish setter, weighing 75 pounds, was stolen from Fred Schreiber, Second and Lafayette avenue.

A dog license, No. 1358, belonging to Fred Portmann, was stolen yesterday.

The horses of Diamond Can Company were stripped yesterday of a blanket while standing on the street.

Taken to Illinois.

John Doyle alias Corcoran, who was arrested in this city by Detectives Hennessy and Browning, a few days ago, was taken to Peoria, Ill., this morning to answer a charge of highway robbery standing against him there.

LAMAR AND HEWITT.

The Two Prominent Statesmen Urged for Cabinet Appointments.

The Mississippi Senator Not an Aspirant, but Willing to Serve in the Cabinet—His Strong Support From Democrats and Republicans—Hewitt's Claims.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—A prominent Democrat is the authority for the statement that Mr. Bayard, Monday evening, received a communication from Mr. Cleveland tendering him the office of Secretary of State. This is the first absolute office that has been offered to any one. The impression in Washington is that Mr. Bayard will accept. The communication sent to Mr. Bayard by Cleveland is a confidential one. Mr. Bayard declines to say anything upon the subject. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland's letter is a business offer of the Department of State, in very brief terms, with a request for a personal interview at Albany as soon as it is convenient to the Senator, if he concludes to accept. It is believed that Mr. Bayard will take a day or two to consider his reply. It is believed that he will accept, although he has not yet said anything on the subject to his most intimate friends. It is said that Mr. Bayard's position has been somewhat complicated by his desire to have his friend Mr. Pendleton recognized in a handsome manner by being given some first-class mission. The same influence which has opposed Mr. Pendleton's going into the Cabinet is opposed to his being recognized at all.

There was a good deal of talk among the Southern men about Lamar and Garland going into the Cabinet. Mr. Lamar is a great favorite with the Southern Democrats. Indeed, he is a favorite with public men of all classes. I went about yesterday talking with both Republicans and Democrats, for the purpose of finding out how Lamar's appointment would be received. There was such

A CHORUS OF EULOGY

from the Democratic Senators that it would sound like exaggeration to give their extravagant praise. Senator Jones of Florida threw back his great, broad shoulders and drew a long breath like a small whirlwind when he was asked to say what he thought of Lamar. "Think of him," said he, with a roar; "I think that he is the greatest man of this or any other country. He has a thorough knowledge of public affairs. He is broad-minded and thoroughly upright. You, who understand the rating of public men, must know how important it is to have pure men in high places. Lamar is thoroughly honest. His record is faultless. What more could I say than that if I should talk an hour?"

Senator Allison, one of the strong leaders upon the Republican side of the Senate, who has been for a number of years the chairman of the Appropriation Committee, was asked to tell what he thought of Lamar.

"What would be the natural criticism of Republicans of such an appointment?" was asked.

He replied "It would put the appointment beyond criticism. Mr. Lamar is a great man. He is well informed. He has that knowledge of public affairs which is so essential to their successful administration. He is a gentlemanly, dignified man. He has the reputation of being as honest as he is able. I believe him to be kind-hearted and fair. If there were any criticism to be passed upon Mr. Lamar at all, it would not be one that would be directed against his intellectual qualifications. It might be a question of whether he has the health to carry him through any task requiring severe labor; but of that he, of course, is a better judge than any one else." It was impossible to find a Democrat who had any objections to the character or ability of Mr. Lamar. The real criticism of him came from those who would not permit their names to be mentioned. The only objection to him that I heard is his

DISINCLINATION TO ACTIVE EXERTION.

This comes naturally enough, because he has for a number of years been cautioned by his physicians against much work. He has naturally drifted into taking things very easily. But there is no one franker than Mr. Lamar in admitting this very thing himself. It was only yesterday that he said: "Naturally, I am, perhaps, one of the most indolent men on the face of the earth, but I should never allow that to stand between me and the performance of public duty. When once I am waked up, I can run for a long time under high pressure." There is no doubt of the Senator's being thoroughly waked up now, or of his desire to do all he can to help make Mr. Cleveland's administration a successful one.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, who is perhaps as extreme a Republican in the Senate as there is, said to-day that he thought Lamar was a very able man and a very upright one. The only objection he had was the fact that he would defend Jefferson Davis.

Congressman Herbert of Alabama said to-night: "The selection of Mr. Lamar for a Cabinet place would be regarded by the South as a greater compliment than if any other man were to be selected in his place. He is related to all of our most influential families; he is a great, far seeing man; he has done more than any other Southern man to bring the North and the South together; he is always upon the alert to seize upon opportunities to promote the welfare of the country, though encouraging harmony between all sections. If he goes in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, he will see many opportunities for further success. I do not know of any man who would be so wise in outlining policies for a successful administration of affairs. He is not a man for petty details, but he is all the better man because he is not."

Over in the House there was a good deal of talk on the Democratic side about Mr. Hewitt, as his name has sometimes been mentioned in connection with the office of Secretary of the Treasury. There was among the Democratic members the same

CHORUS OF PRAISE

of the qualifications of Mr. Hewitt as there was in the Senate of Mr. Lamar. There was the same disinclination, however, to criticise him for publication. None of the members cared to say anything against Mr. Hewitt. They all agreed that his character was of the highest, and that he had a special aptitude for public affairs in the sense of being able to study and master public questions. The objections urged against him were somewhat similar to those uttered against Mr. Lamar. It was questioned by a number of members whether Mr. Hewitt had the strength and health to perform the onerous duties of Secretary of the Treasury. It was a question with a number of members whether Mr. Hewitt would himself care to take up the labors of such a post. One member, speaking of the requirements of that place, said: "The Secretary of the Treasury should be a man of good nerves and great physical strength. I think that Mr. Hewitt is too nervous and irritable for such a post. I do not think he is a discreet man. I think he is apt, in the warmth of conversation, to say things that he would not say in his cooler moments. Then I think that he is inclined to be inaccurate in his statements, and these inaccuracies have given rise to serious disputes. I believe him to be a sincerely honest and upright gentleman, but I do not think that he has any of the requirements for high executive position." Mr. Hitt, the accomplished Republican member from Illinois, who was for so many years our Secretary of Legation at Paris, has a very high opinion of Mr. Hewitt. He said: "He has accomplished great success in business. It is important to have a man who has accomplished something. He is thoroughly well informed and is capable of great originality. I should think that he would make a very good man for the Cabinet."

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Interesting Personal, Social and News Gossip from the Neighboring Towns.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

CANTON, Mo., February 9.—The worst blizzard of the winter set in here Sunday evening about 3 o'clock, since which time it has been blowing and drifting with a heavy snowfall for the last twenty-four hours. The wind has been blowing strong and steady, and the only relief is that the weather is not so cold. The local mails started out from here nearly on time this morning, but it is doubtful if we have any trains while this storm continues.

CENTRALIA, Mo., February 10.—The members of the female Broom Brigade will give an entertainment at the Opera Hall, February 14.——A very pleasant party was given Friday evening last at the residence of Chance Lease.——Taylor Hulen, the constable at this place, is quite sick.——A little child of E. J. Sears got a quarter of a dollar fastened in throat Tuesday, which came near proving fatal, but by speedy medical aid the sufferer was relieved.——The Mite Society meets Friday evening at the residence of Dr. J. H. Head.

JOPLIN, Mo., February 10.—Miss Bertha Brader is at Scranton, Penn., spending the winter with relatives there.——Miss Dedie Palmer, formerly of Joplin, is at the Bettie Stuart Institute, Springfield, Ill.——Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hutchins of Carl Junction are visiting in Joplin.——Ex-Railroad Commissioner H. H. Gregg, of Seneca, is here.——The intense, recent, frost caused a gas pipe to spring a leak on Main street, with a loss of 6,000 feet before discovered and stopped.——Mr. W. Stafford, postmaster here, has been appointed Sergeant Major of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. M., and has received his commission.

COLUMBIA, Mo., February 10.—The Law Department held its annual exhibition and Moot Court in the University Chapel Saturday night.——Rev. A. M. Whitten, who has been very ill for three weeks, left Monday for St. Louis for medical treatment, and his wife accompanied him.——Judge Bliss left last week for Mississippi on account of ill health. His place will be filled in the University by Prof. Tiedeman until March, when the law school closes.——Mrs. Fitch has returned from St. Louis.——"The Merry Bachelors" give a ball at the Opera House on next Wednesday night.——The Skating Rink was open on Monday to a good crowd of skaters.——Prof. D. R. McAnally of St. Louis, professor of English in State University, lectured Tuesday night in the Stephens College Chapel, on "Literary Attractions of the Bible."

A MORNING BLAZE.

And How the False Rumor That a Fireman Was Killed Was Started.

While the hose carriage of the No. 13 fire engine was going to the fire at Third and Franklin avenue, early this morning, a wagon at Eighth and Wash streets refused to turn out of the way. The hose carriage was pulled to one side, and as this was done, one of the horses which the firemen were in the habit of calling Mike Ahearn slipped, fell and broke his leg. The rumor shortly afterwards spread that Mike Ahearn, the well-known fireman, after whom the horse was named, had been seriously hurt, but upon inquiry this was discovered to be a mistake.

The fire to which the engine was going was at the Eagle Spice mills of Nash, Smith & Co., at 1006 and 1008 N. Third street. For a time it was feared that the blaze would be a very serious one, but by hard work well done it was soon got under control. The loss was about $2,000, the insurance $25,000. One of the lines of hose was pulled apart while the firemen were taking it into the building, and a good deal of damage was done by the resulting escape of water.

COSTLY COLORS.

How a City Contract for $2,300 Has Grown to $3,500.

The Unfinished Job at the Female Hospital Considered in Executive Session by the Board of Health—A Queer Case.

The bill for the painting of the Female Hospital will, it is said, furnish a bone of contention over which a much wrangling, much crimination and recrimination will be done before the bill is paid, and the men who have earned their money get it.

It was decided some time since that the Female Hospital needed painting badly, and bids were advertised for. Upon the opening of these it was found that the American Sign Company had offered to do the work for the least money, their bid being $2,300. This amount, it is only fair to say, was $1,200 less than Mr. Kledus' estimate of the probable cost of the work.

After doing some of the painting the American Sign Company asked for and obtained $1,500, it being stated and admitted that that proportion of the work was done. Shortly after the company became bankrupt, and the job was unfinished. Mr. Kledus, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, then ascertained that the Health Department had $1,000 which could be devoted to the painting, and, getting $1,000 more from the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Delegates, he authorized Mr. John W. O'Connell to go on with the work as far as the $2,000 would go. Seeing that $1,500 had been already paid, and $2,000 more was to be paid, while it did not appear that even the $2,000 was to finish the job, the Board of Health has taken the matter up and an inquiry about the bill is now, it is said, on foot. A gentleman who was fairly conversant with the details of the affair told a POST-DISPATCH reporter that

GENERAL STEVENSON,

the Health Commissioner and indignantly refused to recommend the payment of the additional $2,000, stating to the Board that the Commissioner of Public Buildings had exceeded his authority in authorizing this expenditure to be incurred in this way. The points made by the General were, it is said, that $2,000 was excessive; that the bids should have been taken for the unfinished work, and, that taken as a whole, an expenditure of $3,500 which would not complete a job that was originally to have cost $2,300, required investigation.

With these allegations in his possession a reporter called upon General Stevenson, and laid the story before him.

"I have nothing whatever to say on the subject," said the Health Commissioner.

"Why not; the story is true, is it not?"

"You will have to settle that for yourself. When a matter is completed then you will always find me ready to talk about it. This matter is not concluded. No definite action has been taken, and until something has been done, I will say nothing."

"It is true that you oppose Mr. Kledus, bill."

"I'll tell you that later, my boy."

"You don't deny it."

"It's no use asking; I won't talk about it, now."

Mr. Kledus, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, was seen and asked to give a history of the transaction:

"The American Sign Company got the contract for painting the Female Hospital for $2,300," he said, "that is true. In October they failed. I was convinced from the first that the work could not be done for the money. Well, they got $1,500 when that much of the job was done, and then shortly afterward they failed. What was to be done. The work had to be pushed on, and I made the arrangement with Mr. O'Connell to furnish painters at $3 a day to finish the work, of which I notified General Stevenson at the time, asking him how much money he had available for the work. He told me $1,000, and I went before the House Committee on Ways and Means, and got $1,000 more myself. I was convinced it would take $2,000 to finish the job. You must remember that the $2,300 originally intended was entirely too little for the work, even as originally planned, that constant changes have been made in the specifications and that a great deal of new and expensive work has been added to the original design. It is true that the painter now in charge of the work has done more than I wanted him to do, but his instructions are stringent; he is to keep within the $2,000 limit and do all that can be done. I am surprised at General Stevenson's opposition. He is entirely in error in imagining that I have gone beyond my authority. This work

IS MY BUSINESS,

and nobody else's, and I believe that I have done exactly what I should have done."

The Board of Health, at its next meeting, will in all probability notify the Claims Committee of the House that the bill for painting the Female Hospital should not be allowed, accompanying the same with its reasons.

THE Star Roller Rink, 19th and Pine sts., is the only Rink in St. Louis.

CITY NEWS.

Edward F. Carter, who claims to be an English detective, was arrested by Officer Dowling for carrying concealed weapons.

A small blaze was discovered about 12 o'clock last night at 1123 Franklin avenue and the Department summoned. Damage slight.

Frank Grace, 11 years of age, was arrested yesterday for having in his possession an open-faced gold watch, of which he could give no account.

A judgment for $27,724 20 was given by Judge Horner yesterday in favor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and against the Harrison Wire Company.

Ernest Felthorst, the young man who accidentally shot himself Sunday while out hunting near Collinsville, Ill., died at his home, 1910 South Eleventh street, yesterday, from the effect of his wound.

The flour and feed store of Cortes & Huit, on the northeast corner of Allen avenue and Twelfth street, was burned to the ground yesterday afternoon. The damage to the building and stock was $4,000. Cause unknown.

Wm. Ray, who claims that he escaped from the insane asylum at Seneca Falls, N. Y., was given over to the authorities yesterday by the Jesuit Fathers at the St. Louis University, by whom he had been sheltered Monday.

John Sheehan was found on the corner of Broadway and Ashley streets yesterday in an intoxicated condition, and with several ugly gashes in his forehead. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

The trial of George D. Vincent alias Perrin, the noted forger, which has been progressing for the past two days in the Criminal Court, was ended yesterday evening, the jury returning a verdict of guilty, and assessing his punishment at ten years in the penitentiary.

Dr. Frank J. Lutz paid $435 as garnishee yesterday afternoon in Judge Barclay's court. The suit was brought by the Schnaider Brewing Company against Michael Dillon and Lutz, McIntyre and the Boatmen's Bank as garnishees, and being indebted to Dillon in a $2,000 note.

At the meeting of the sub-committee of the Sanitary Aid Association, Messrs. J. W. McCullagh, C. F. Joy and C. H. Sampson were appointed a committee to wait on Messrs. J. W. Norton and Charles Pope, to arrange for an afternoon benefit performance in aid of the Association's fund.

A telegram was received by Chief Harrigan yesterday from Detective John T. Norris, of Springfield, Ohio, asking for the arrest of Henry Snarenberger, who was wanted on a charge of embezzlement. He was arrested last night about 7 o'clock on the corner of Sixteenth and Olive by Detective Viehle.

BICYCLE VS. SKATER to-night at Star Roller Rink. Felton vs. Stone. Two miles.

PETTY PERSECUTIONS.

Said to Have Resulted in Mr. Garrison's Leaving the Y. M. C. A.

A Talk With the Workers—Their Labors Brought to an Untimely Close—Presbyterian vs. Methodist.

The announcement that was made in the POST-DISPATCH of last Saturday, anticipating the resignation of Messrs. Garrison, Chess Birch and Olin J. Gary from their position as conductors of the Sunday night meeting at the Y. M. C. A., was verified by the prompt forwarding of their letters of withdrawal. These were taken into consideration at once by those whose authority gave them that power, and as a result the resignation of the three workers was accepted and a determination arrived at that the Sunday night meeting should be discontinued.

A reporter of the POST-DISPATCH, learning of the high position which Mr. Garrison and his assistants have held in the Y. M. C. A., called upon them to-day. Mr. Chess Birch, the cornetist, who is still the assistant secretary of the railway department of the Y. M. C. A., said it was hard to say just what the outcome would be. "So far as I am concerned," said he, "my plans are not yet matured. I may either be called on to assist in a Sunday night meeting in the railway branch or I may close with a church to assist at its evening service."

Mr. O. J. Gary, the indomitable president of the Yokefellows, who has had quite a regenerative influence on that auxiliary body, said: "It may seem to some that this discontinuance of the Sunday night meeting was a step toward economy. The printing of dodgers, the gas, heating, etc., would be dispensed with."

"And Mr. Garrison's salary?"

"But Mr. Garrison received not a single cent for all the evangelical work he has done, which is a great deal more than can be said for other revivalists. His work has been entirely gratuitous, and nothing could have been done more handsomely than to have removed every stumbling-block from his path, and given his generous work the clear field its success entitled it to have. But just the opposite was done. He was the victim of petty persecutions which as far back as early last fall almost induced him to leave the work entirely."

"Were his meetings interrupted?"

"No, indeed; aggressive opposition he could have easily overcome, but it was the neglect with which he was treated. For instance, in the monthly bulletin published by the Y. M. C. A., which reaches a great many young men,

NOT THE SLIGHTEST MENTION

was made of Mr. Garrison's Sunday evening meetings. This was foolishly mean, because at his meetings dozens of converts had been secured. Mr. Garrison spoke of the oversight and it was remedied the next month, but that has been the only time that his services have been so mentioned. Again, in the notice of the Sunday programme sent to the various newspapers every week, every other meeting has been spoken of except Mr. Garrison's. His was the largest, the most powerful of all the meetings, and the most blest. Now, why has he been treated with such studied disregard, unless he has been the object of some official's dislike?"

"Probably his methods are obnoxious?"

"Well, I think there is something in that after all. Granting that is so, his methods have been the same during all these months of service; why weren't they discovered to be obnoxious before? I recollect that the leader of the Saturday night meeting once came into one of Mr. Garrison's meetings and afterward said they were 'too warm and noisy.' Bless my soul, what stirring times Mr. Moody would have if he were only afraid of having too much noise, if he would only keep things properly quiet. It is always best, I take it, to lose a soul for the sake of quiet. But back of it all, it is plain to every one who has watched the drift, that Mr. Garrison's ways, which are essentially Methodistic, were unpopular, if not really intolerable, to the Presbyterians who shape the ends of the association, and they thought it would be best to force him out. But I want to say this for Mr. Garrison: The methods which he has pursued in St. Louis are just exactly the ones that are used in Chicago where the Y. M. C. A. has the greatest activity in the United States, and where the Sunday night meeting is the greatest feature of their work. I think that this will be found to be the real reason for the unfair treatment of Mr. Garrison. There is and has been an indefinite intention to move the Association further west by those who found merit in Dr. Boyd's remark last week that the tramp element should be weeded out of the association, and who look toward some more aristocratic neighborhood. Now, to effect this removal, the religious interest that clustered around Mr. Garrison's meetings must be eliminated in some way, and that was done, as has been seen, by a series of annoyances."

"Doesn't the Y. M. C. A. need another location?"

"If further west, no; if further east, yes. Look at it in Chicago. Farwell Hall is on Madison street, right in the heart of the city, and its invitations reached the young men who need its aid the most. Here the very thought of going west seems preposterous when the churches are seriously considering the churchless condition of the great part of the city east of Twelfth street. If the Y. M. C. A. wishes to be what it proposes to be—an association for young men—it must not think of moving west."

MR. C. R. GARRISON,

who is frequently called the merchant evangelist, was also interviewed. "I want it understood," he said, "that I have no ill will toward any member of the Y. M. C. A. I am still a member of that association and expect to be. Nor will any meetings I may conduct in the future be in opposition to the association. But the POST-DISPATCH may say that Mr. Gary and I will hold Sunday evening meetings somewhere. We must do this in justice to the opportunity we have for doing good. I did not force myself upon the Y. M. C. A. I have been laboring in an evangelistic way for twelve or fifteen years, and Mr. Douglass, the secretary of the Association, when he came to me in April, 1883, and asked me to conduct the meeting Sunday nights, knew just what my methods were. Messrs. Gary, Birch and several others, with myself as chairman, were officially made a committee to supervise the Sunday night meeting. When the action was taken last week the Board absolutely refused to reappoint us, and, on the contrary put somebody over us who had declared hostility to my methods. So we resigned. But that is not the only reason. There has been a general want of recognition on the part of the association that became unbearable. During eight nights in the week of prayer, when we brought to the rail 102 seekers, the assistant secretary of the association sat in his room and never once attended a meeting. And when on the Saturday evening we wished to continue the meeting we were banished to the parlors, because the assistant secretary wanted the use of some paper racks in the regular gospel rooms."

"Are you opposed by the ministry?"

"That is just the thing I want to answer. Since last July, 400 persons have come forward at my meetings, but members of the Association have spread it abroad that few of my converts were additions to churches. Now, I have letters in my pocket from leading pastors and laymen of this city thanking me for my work, and speaking of the additions the churches were receiving, which, it seems to me, give the lie to any such statement. Again, it has been reported by members of the association that I did not have the support of Belleville in my work there last week. I went to Belleville with people saying: 'You can't do anything in Belleville; it is religiously dead.' But I went and thirty-two conversions were made, and a number of accessions were made to the churches. But I also had the hearty and complete support of every earnest Christian worker in Belleville. Of my work in St. Louis I can say it needs no defense. It stands for itself. My congregation have assured me of their support, and I feel that the work must not cease. The objection, I may add, was also raised that my Sunday meeting was not exclusively for young men. But I say that no gospel service can be carried on successfully that eliminates one of the sexes from its advantages."

COLA STONE VS. CHAS. FELTON to-night at the Star Roller Skating Rink. Two-mile race, Bicycle versus skater. Fine sport. Excellent music.

THEY MUST GO.

The School Board Ousts the Principals—A Lively Meeting.

The liveliest time the School Board has had for some time occurred last evening. The report of the Teachers' Committee recommending that the Board accept the resignations of Principal Wilson of the Clinton School and Principal Owen of the Douglas School precipitated the fun. As has been stated in the POST-DISPATCH, the dismissal of these two principals was opposed by Superintendent Long, and the defenders of the Superintendent at once began to fight the recommendation. Mr. Russell moved that the resignations should not take effect until the end of the scholastic year. Mr. Armour seconded it. Then Dr. Atkinson, chairman, spoke for the committee, and the discussion grew warmer. The final vote on the amendment was six yeas, and fourteen nays, which sustains the committee's recommendations that the resignation go into effect April 1. Mr. Russell of the legislative committee reported that the bill for the reduction of the school age from 6 to 5 years was abandoned. The cash in the treasury February was reported to be $216,634 48.

LETTERS of administration were granted to-day to August Witte on the estate of Frederick A. Witte, valued at $50,000.

MARRIED.

Marriage and death notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty-five cents for three lines.

GILBERT—COLEMAN—To-day at Bonhomme, at the residence of the bride's father, Hon. R. G. Coleman, Mr. MATT J. GILBERT, of the Gilbert Book Co., to Miss JULIA T. COLEMAN.

No cards. The newly married couple will be glad to receive their friends at the house of Mr. W. J. Gilbert, No. 1310 S. Ewing av., on Saturday and Sunday, 14th and 15th, from 2 to 4 p. m., after which time they will receive at their Caroline street residence, No. 2714.

DIED.

HUNT—At his residence at Normandy, St. Louis County Mo., on Monday, February 9, at 3 p. m., CHAS. L. HUNT aged 65 years.

Funeral from St. Anne's Church, Thursday, February 12 at 10:30 a. m., thence to Calvary Cemetery. Carriages will leave Lynch's undertaking rooms at 8:30 a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Washington City papers please copy.

UHLAND—At 6:30 a. m., February 10, after a lingering illness, Rev. JOHN G. UHLAND, C. M., at the age of 66 years.

The funeral services will take place at 8:30 a. m., Thursday morning, at St. Vincent's Church, Ninth and Barry streets, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Rheumatism

Though painful and wearing almost beyond endurance, is not an incurable disease if treated in time. Perhaps no other disease has so baffled the efforts of science and medicine as this, but at last a remedy has been discovered in Tongaline which CURES RHEUMATISM, and is heartily endorsed by many of the Leading Physicians.

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"TONGALINE is doing all that is claimed it will do." G. C. SEIVERT, M. D., Cantrall, Ill.

"Had a case of Inflammatory Rheumatism of nearly all the large joints. Gave TONGALINE, and to-day my patient is out and doing well." W. W. BAXTER, M. D., Herman, Ill.

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"Have given TONGALINE a fair trial, and think it the best remedy I have ever found for Rheumatism." B. F. DAVIS, Sturgeon, Mo.

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Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

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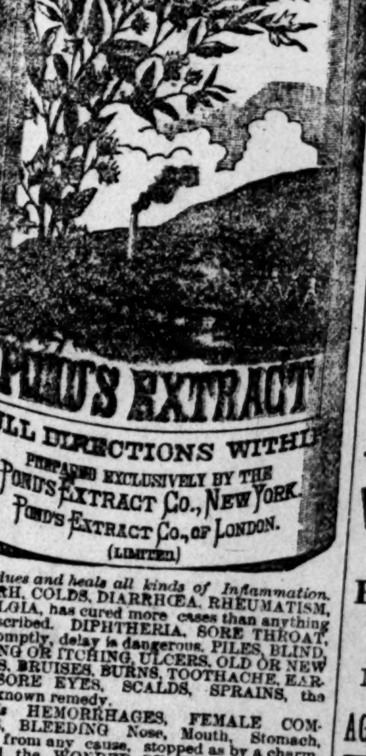
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Cut this out and send it to your druggist. Refuse any *adulterated substitute* as you would *counterfeit money*. For 40 years its healing fame has spread over Europe and America. Doctors prescribe it. All respectable druggists keep it, and recommend it. Thousands of families use it, and would not be without it.

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Every Drop is Worth its Weight in Gold!



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Last Night but 3 of the Opera!

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Rhadames, Sig. Giannini; Amonasro, Sig. De Anna; Ramfis, Sig. Cherubini; Il Re, Sig. Manni, Amneris, Mdlle. Steinbach, and Aida, Mme. Fursch-Madi.

Director of the Music and Conductor, Sig. Arditi.

Mdlle. EMMA NEVADA, Mme. Scalchi.

Thursday, February 12—MIRELLA.—(First Time) Sig. Vicini, Sig. De Anna, Sig. Cherubini, Mme. Scalchi, Mdlle. Steinbach and Mdlle. Emma Nevada.

Mme ADELINA PATTI.

(Positively her last appearance in St. Louis.)

Friday, February 13—LINDA DI CHAMOUNI.

Pierotto..........MME. SCALCHI
Linda..........MME. PATTI

Who will introduce in the finale, "Home, Sweet Home."

(Her Farewell to St. Louis.)

Saturday, February 14—Grand Matinee.

MDLLE. EMMA NEVADA.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Edgardo, Signor Giannini; Aston, Sig. De Anna; Raymondo, De Pasqualis; Normanno, Sig De Vaschetti, and Lucia, Mdlle. Emma Nevada.

Saturday Evening—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Mme. Scalchi and Mme. Fursch-Madi.

Director of the Music, : : : : Sig. Arditi.

The sale of seats is now progressing.

PRICES—Parquette, Dress Circle and first three rows of Balcony, $3; Balcony (other rows), $2; Gallery (reserved), $1. Admission, $1.50 and 50c.

PEOPLE'S THEATER.

Grand Matinee To-Day at 2 p. m.

The Leopolds in Frivolity.

25c, 50c. 25c, 50c.

Three acts, three laughs, three screams, three scenes, three yells. To-Night at regular prices.

BROADWAY & TREYSER'S NEW DIME MUSEUM,

North Sixth Street, near Franklin avenue.

JAMES A. BARNES..........Sole Manager.

P. T. BARNUM'S

CLOWN ELEPHANT, TOM THUMB,

—AND—

ZELTNER & CHRISDIE'S

Pantomime Company in Humpty Dumpty.

Admission 10 cents.

POPE'S THEATER.

Madison Squar Theater Co.—"Called Back"

Matinee at 2 to-day, to-night at 8, and all week.

Original Cast. Original S[illegible]

Mantell, Flockton, Ferguson, Misses [illegible] and [illegible] Burroughs.

Next Week—"A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE."

STANDARD THEATER.

Week Commencing Sunday Night, February 8. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

THE POPULAR AMERICAN COMEDIAN,

NEIL BURGESS,

IN HIS GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS,

VIM! VIM! VIM!

Act 1—You Laugh. Act 2—You Roar. Act 3—You Scream. Scores an Instant Hit Everywhere!

Next week—"Our Married Men."

CASINO Every Evening

A Grand Vaudeville Entertainment.

Introducing John M. Ransone, Marge Cline, the Fieldings, Jas. Hoey, Lester and Williams, Sherwood and Williams, Nelton, Hillyer and Ballinger, Eiffert, Kennel and Schramm.

Ladies' Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 25c.

Star Roller Skating Rink,

CORNER OF NINETEENTH AND PINE STS.

Open morning, afternoon and evening, 7 to 11 at night. Grand sport. Splendid attractions. New skates. Excellent floor. Good music. Magnificent building. Electric lights.

GEO. MUNSON, Manager.

WINES FOR EVERY ONE.

No bankrupt stock, no reduction in prices, and therefor no chance to gull the public. Our prices were put so low at first that reduction is impossible.

California Hock Wines..........25c per bottle.
California Claret Wines..........25c per bottle.
Missouri Concord Wines..........20c per bottle.

A large variety of other brands at popular prices. Free delivery.

JOHN NICHOLSON & CO.,

409 Walnut Street.

WOODWARD & TIERNAN,

212 Locust Street, St. Louis.

Printers, Book Binders, ENGRAVERS,

AND

Manufacturing Stationers.

AGENTS FOR "KOSMIAN SAFETY INK."

G. F. VOGEL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Platform Wagons, Carriages and Buggies,

Trucks, Stake, Light and Heavy Spring Wagons. Every thing on wheels made to order and repaired.

S. W. Cor. Main and Spruce Sts., St. Louis

Repairing and repainting promptly attended to.

Self Cure Free

Nervous Debility Lost Manhood Weakness and Decay

A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now retired.) Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send you a valuable treatise upon the above diseases, also directions for self-cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

ANDREWS Parlor Fol[illegible] Bed, 30 Styles. [illegible]

BRANCH OFFICES.

1800 CHOUTEAU AV.—H. F. A. Spilker. 2731 CHOUTEAU AV.—Mrs. P. Quigley. 2736 MARKET ST.—Jacob Beffa. 1515 OLIVE ST.—Exposition Pharmacy. 3340 OLIVE ST.—M. Mahoney. 1018 GARRISON AV.—Blachly's Pharmacy. 2358 CARR ST.—Chambers'. 1106 N. SIXTEENTH ST.—John F. Howe. 1854 CASS AV.—Benj. Parent's. 1659 S. JEFFERSON AV., cor. Lafayette—Harris & Smith. 1836 PARK AV.—J. Callaghan. 2100 SIDNEY ST.—Ed. Dufour. 2101 N. THIRTEENTH ST.—Mrs. Israel. 3625 N. BROADWAY.—Bremen Drug Store. 3119 S. BROADWAY.—Otto A. Karnatz. EAST ST. LOUIS, Post Office—Oscar F. Kresse.

Parties advertising in these Columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will Please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes. Parties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST OFFICE address.

LODGE NOTICES.

MISSOURI LODGE, No. 2., K. of P.—Members are requested to attend a regular meeting Thursday, February 12, and receive tickets for entertainment. By order of H. A. THEAS, Secretary. a33

BRANCH NO. 93, O. I. H., will visit in a body Branch No. 153, corner 24th and Cass av., February 13. Members will meet at 8 o'clock in the ante-room of Branch No. 153. All members will please attend. C. L. WALKER, C. J. 93 f33

VALLEY COUNCIL, Royal Arcanum, will meet on Thursday evening, February 12. Business of importance. Let every member attend. L. S. METCALFE, JR., Regent. CHAS. B. COX, Secretary. a33

SOCIETY NOTICES.

WAITERS' AID ASSOCIATION—Wanted all members to attend the meeting, Wednesday evening, February 11, as there is important business to transact. By order of the President. GEORGE W. DASHMAN, Acting Cor. Sec'y. w81

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

MONEY to loan on all personal property from 25c to $10,000, at S. Van Raalte's loan office. 12 S. 4th st. 36

WANTED—By a middle-aged man of strictly temperate habits, a position as book-keeper, entry clerk or collector; can furnish best city refs. and will give bond if required. Ad. N 27, this office. w36

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper or assistant bookkeeper; No. 1 penman; best of ref.; will work very reasonable. Ad. J. M. Alexander, 1511 Chestnut st.

The Trades.

WANTED—A stout young man with two years' experience in the turners' trade wishes a situation of any kind; trade preferred. J 26, this office. w38

Coachmen and Drivers.

WANTED—Young man of 20 years wishes to have situation driving a wagon. Call on P. N., 211 Emmet st. w39

Cooks.

WANTED—A situation by a colored man as cook; first-class reference. 1500 Pine st. t40

WANTED—Situation, by a strictly first class colored man as cook for hotel or boarding-house; best of city refs. Address O 27, this office. a40

Boys.

WANTED—Boy of 17 wishes a situation of any kind. Ad. H. U., 1511 S. 10th st. a42

WANTED—A boy of 16 wishes a situation of any kind. John Hogan, 1205 Soulard st. a42

WANTED—Boy of 15 would like to drive a delivery wagon. Address John Burns, 1228 N. 11th st., in the rear. a42

WANTED—Situation of any kind by a boy of 15, with good reference. Address E. Rabenberg, 1942 Carr st. w42

WANTED—Situation of any kind, or to learn some trade, by a boy of 15. Ad. Ed Harris, 1521 Franklin av. a42

WANTED—By a boy of 15 years, work of any kind. [illegible] Svahlstedt, 2623 Papin av. a42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By a young man, situation to address envelopes or circulars from 4 to 6 hours during day. Ad. F. B., 1517 S. Broadway. w43

WANTED—Situation by colored man to take care of horses and garden, in American family; can furnish first class reference. W. M. Stewart, 1830 Ohio av. a43

WANTED—Situation by German of 27 years; understands care of horses and general housework; best ref. furnished. 420 S. 2d st. w43

WANTED—To learn the lumber business by a young man well acquainted with general business and office work. Ad. N. 25, this office. t43

WANTED—Situation by an elderly German man of steady and sober habits, as gardener and to take care of horses and stock. Address G. H., 2911 Chouteau av. w43

MONEY to loan on all personal property from 25c to $10,000, at S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper—State qualifications, references, and unless salary expected is stated, no notice will be taken of reply. Address H. Jackson, Franklin av., bet. 7th and 8th sts. f53

Clerks and Salesmen.

MONEY to loan on all personal property from 25c to $10,000, at S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 54

BARNES & HAYWARD'S Business College, 506 Olive st., open day or night; call or write. 54

MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 514 Olive street, is established and reliable everywhere, and has unsurpassed facilities for placing competent and energetic people in all manner of positions and places of trust. Those in quest of permanent, well-paying situations can be greatly benefited by applying direct to them. f54

WANTED—A young man with fair knowledge of retail lace and embroidery business; apply at once. S. J. Brittain & Co. w54

Bryant & Stratton's Business

SHORTHAND AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL, corner Broadway and Market streets. Open day and night. This institution has a larger attendance than all other commercial schools in the city combined, and offers the best facilities for giving thorough instruction in the commercial and English branches and shorthand. We are the St. Louis agents for teaching the Stenograph or machine system of Shorthand, and we also have the shortest method of teaching pencil Shorthand. For circulars, address Dr. W. M. Carpenter, President. 54

Coachmen and Drivers.

WANTED—An experienced man to take charge of horses and carriage and do general housework. Ad. with refs. A 28, this office. w55

Cooks.

WANTED—A German man as cook, who also understands pastry work. Ad. No. 414 Market st., up stairs. w56

The Trades.

WANTED—A man that understands running an engine; $20 per month and board for a man that wants a steady job; no drinking man need apply. Dustin's Steam Laundry, 1017 Pine st. w58

WANTED—Immediately—Coopers. Main and Arsenal sts. w58

WANTED—A wood-worker at Belleville Carriage Works, Belleville, Ill. w58

WANTED—Shoemakers—First-class finisher on men's and women's shoes. 812 St. Charles st. w58

WANTED—One body-maker and one laborer at Haydock Bros., 3d and Chouteau av. w58

Boys.

WANTED—Boy for general work; also a woman for kitchen work, colored preferred. 2102 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Boy or young man in office; wages from $3 50 to $4 a week. Address in own handwriting, P 27, this office. w61

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A feeder; one that can make ready. Goodenough Bros., printers, 819 Olive st. w62

WANTED—A good [illegible] with good ref.; a Swede pref. Apply to Hotel Barnum. w62

WANTED—3 young men, 16 or 17, at Wheatley News Depot, 109 N. 8th st., after 4 o'clock. w62

WANTED—A married man to live on a farm and work by the month; permanent home to right party; ref. req. Ad. Ira T. Baire, Prairie H[illegible], Ill. w62

100 PERSONS wanted at the Galt House, 406-410 Spruce st.; single beds 15c; single rooms, 50c for two per night; shave, 5c; hair cut 15c. w62

MONEY to loan on guns [illegible] pistols from $1 to $10,000 at S. Van Raalte's [illegible], 12 S. 4th st. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Situation by a young lady, as cashier or saleslady or something of that sort; best of reference. Address 9'1 Gratiot st. a44

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Place to sew by a good seamstress. F 27, this office. a46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Situation by a young girl to do housework and sewing. Call for two days at 1836 Park av. a47

WANTED—A housekeeper seeks a situation; best of city reference. Call or direct to Housekeeper, 1420 Clark av., city. a47

General Housework.

WANTED—A situation by a young girl to do housework or assist in general housework. Apply at 1416 O'Fallon st. w48

WANTED—By a girl, a situation for housework or general housework in a small family. Please call at 2614 Laclede av., notion store. w48

WANTED—Situation to do light housework in private family by young girl. Call at 1918 Franklin av. w48

WANTED—Situation to do housework in small family. 1321 new N. 16th st., rear. w48

WANTED—Situation by a young woman with child to do housework or housekeeping. 1407 N. 19th st.

WANTED—Situation by a young girl to do housework in a small family. Call at 906 Tyler st., North St. Louis. w48

WANTED—Situation to do light housework by a girl of 15 years. Ad. 2032 O'Fallon st. a48

WANTED—Situation to do general housework. Call at 3325 Olive st. a48

WANTED—Situation by neat colored girl to do house work or plain cooking. Ad. 816 Chestnut st. a48

WANTED—Situation by two girls, one to do general work, the other housework; no postal answered. Call at 1614 N. 14th st, up-stairs. a48

Cooks.

WANTED—A situation by a middle-aged woman to cook, wash and iron; no postal answered. Call at 1420 N. 9th st. w49

WANTED—A situation to cook by good German woman. Ad. C 26, this office. w49

WANTED—A good cook wishes a situation to assist in washing and ironing; best city ref. given. Apply at 923 N. 20th st. w49

Nurses.

WANTED—Situation by girl, 14 years of age, to nurse or do light housework. Please call or address 407 S. 2d st. w50

WANTED—A German girl wishes a situation to nurse, or housework. 913 N. 15th st. w50

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation by a young lady to do chamber-work. Call at 1010 Chestnut st. a52

WANTED—Situations by two women as dishwashers. Call at 707 S. 4th st. a52

WANTED—Girl to wash napkins and towels, and assist with waiting on table. 1000 Locust st. w52

WANTED—Young lady, just finishing her education, would like to do light work for home in private family. Ad. E 26, this office. w52

WANTED—A situation by a girl of 16 to work for her board while attending school; reference given. Ad. R 25, this office. w52

WANTED—Situations by two German girls; one to do kitchen work and the other up stairs; good ref. Call or address 924 N. High st. w52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family. No. 9 S. 21st st. w66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; must have ref. Apply 810 N. Ewing av. a66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages. 4006 Washington av. a66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 1131 N. 19th st. (new No.) w66

WANTED—Immediately, a good girl for general housework in a family of three; German preferred. Apply at once, 1948 N. 9th st. w66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; good wages. 2742 Geyer av. a66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 2316 Franklin av. f66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 1016 Pine st. w66

WANTED—Competent German girl for general housework. 2711 Walnut st. f66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 928 Morrison av. w66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, at once. 1305 Gratiat st. a66

WANTED—German girl to do general housework. 2633 Caroline st. w66

WANTED—A German girl to do general housework, at 3214 Morgan st. w66

WANTED—A strong girl for general housework. Call at No. 213 S. Jefferson av. w66

Cooks.

WANTED—First-class cook to assist with washing and ironing; reference required. Apply at once at 2648 Locust st. w68

WANTED—A girl to cook and assist with housework; ref. req. 2112 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A good cook at 1125 Pine st. w68

WANTED—Neat, bright girl to cook for family of three; must be a good cook; no washing or ironing; a good home for a girl filling above requirements. Apply at room 8, N. W. cor. 5th and Market sts. w68

WANTED—A good cook, either male or female, at 1305 Washington av. w68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron for 3 in family. 1623 Morgan st. w68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron at 2828 Pine st. w68

WANTED—Competent cook and assist with housework; $17 monthly; house girl $13; private family. 704 Olive st., room 4. w68

WANTED—A good cook; also, a nurse girl. Apply at 1837 Chouteau av. w68

WANTED—A good German girl to cook for family of three. Call at 3742 Finney av. w68

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Dressmakers—First-class finishers, also 3 apprentices; none but bright, smart girls, anxious to learn, need apply. L 18, this office. w69

WANTED—Two apprentice girls to learn the dressmaking trade. Apply at 1611 Hickory st. w69

WANTED—A good dressmaker: one without a home preferred. Ad. S 27, this office. w69

Nurses.

WANTED—Girl to nurse and do general housework, German preferred, at 1033 N. Compton av. w70

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A good little girl 12 or 13 years old, of respectable parents, wishing a good home, call on Mrs. A. Gernart, 1309 S. Broadway, or No. 29 St. Joseph st. w71

WANTED—A girl on plain work. Conway's Laundry, 6th and Walnut sts. w71

WANTED—Widows, married ladies or professional nurses only to canvass city and suburbs, with specific, which ladies purchase on presentation. Apply this week at 1408 Chouteau av., between 9 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—100 Girls—Experienced hands only to run our power-knitting machines; steady work all year. Apply at once to Dodd, Brown & Co., 302 N. 5th st. m71

WANTED—Ladies or young men in the city or country wishing to earn $3 to $5 a day at their homes; no canvassing; work furnished and sent by mail any distance. For particulars address with stamp, Crystallized Photo Co., 58 W. 7th st., Cincinnati, Ohio. w71

DRESSMAKING.

WANTED—Good fitter and draper desires dressmaking in families. Ad. 22 S. 16th st. w72

MRS. M. A. DUDLEY, 2844 Olive st.; artistic dress making; evening dresses, street costumes, wedding and mourning outfits; special attention given to purchasing dress goods and trimmings; prices reduced. t72

THEATRICAL.

WANTED—Specialty people for a "Muldoon's Picnic Party;" experienced people only. Ad. for 3 days B 28, this office. w75

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Agents to collect small family pictures to be enlarged and painted by a new patent process to a beautiful oil portrait, at one-tenth the cost of old style paintings; samples free. Address for catalogues, Friedman & Co., Martinsburg, Mo. 73

WANTED—Three men of good address to solicit orders for the Dynamo Gas-Lighter. 12 S. Commercial st., up-stairs. w73

WANTED—Agents for the Magnetic Insole for Cold Feet. They are the best in the market. Ad. A 27, this office. a73

WANTED—Agents for Madame Kellogg's Tailor System; one of the best in the market. For particulars address W 26, this office. a73

WANTED—Men: Any man or woman making less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. We offer energetic persons the best chance on earth to make money. $4 samples free to those meaning business. An agent writes: "Your plan brings the money quicker of any I ever tried." Address with stamp for papers B. E. Merrill & Co., Chicago, Ill. 73

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, Crown Manufacturing Company, 294 Vine st., Cincinnati, Ohio. 73

WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen to take light, pleasant work at their own homes (distance no objection.) Work sent by mail. $2 to $5 a day can be quietly made. No canvassing. Please address Globe Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., Box 5344. 73

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board in private family in vicinity of Water Tower by a young man; ref. given. Ad. stating terms and location, 97 E. Grand av. w19

WANTED—To sell furniture, stoves and carpets at the lowest cash price on easy payments. Geo. W. Jones, 22 and 24 S. 14th st. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms, back and front, with board for lady and child, in Carondelet. Address 7814 Virginia av. m20

WANTED—Room; southern exposure; 2d story; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner; Washington av. preferred; single gentleman; prefer private family; permanent; state price; can furnish set of furniture. Address J 27, this office. a20

MONEY to loan on jewelry from $1 to $10,000, at S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

PARTY who answered 88 in Sunday's Globe-Democrat please send address again to T 27, this office, regarding house. w21

WANTED—By two young men one room and board in the neighborhood of Schnaider's Garden; German family preferred; references will be given and will expect the same. Address H 27, this office. w21

WANTED—2 or 3 furnished rooms for housekeeping; state terms. Ad. T 26, this office. w21

WANTED—Gent and wife, without children, would like to rent three rooms with bath, on 2d floor, for light housekeeping, in Stoddard's addition; best reference given and required. Ad. G 27, this office. w21

FOR RENT—A beautifully furnished room in the West End; every convenience; strictly private family. Ad. F 26, this office. w21

WANTED—Furnished room for transient use. Ad. H 26, this office. w21

WANTED—One or two furnished rooms for young married couple with first-class board for lady, at moderate rates; no boarding-house keepers need answer. P 24, this office. w21

WANTED—To sell stoves, carpets and furniture on easy time payments, 10 per cent cheaper than the cheapest. Geo. W. Jones, 22 and 24 S. 14th st. 21

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a 9 or 10-room, modern built, detached stone-front dwelling with southern exposure; located west of Channing, between Chestnut and Morgan sts. Ad. Walter Wilson, 514 Washington av. s22

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner; an energetic man who has $400 to engage in a business that is first-class and that will pay 100 per cent. Ad. P. O. box 423, city. a23

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 Reward—A small red pocket-book containing railroad passes and valuable papers; name on outside, "H. P. Williams." Return to office Southern Hotel.

LOST—Donald James McLennan, Sunday, October 12, 1884, from his home, 1441 N. 20th st. Any one hearing of his whereabouts since that time, their information will be thankfully received by his parents at 1441 N. 20th st., St. Louis, Mo. 30

LOST—Pocket-book containing about $30, on Monday evening, February 9, on Olive st. car; with cards; property of Mme. Emy. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 2805 Chestnut st. a30

LOST—Taken from 3837 Lindell av., last week, one large pair of Alaska seal skin gloves; $5 reward will be paid for same if returned to L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co., 810 N. 2d st., and no questions asked. w30

LOST—Boy about 31 years old; height 5 feet 11 inches; weight 210 lbs. Last seen going North, with corduroy suit and fur cap. Supposed to have gone to Fort Benton in a skiff as a deck hand. Any body meeting him and turning his head towards Besseh's Branch Saloon, can come in and take something. w30

LOST—A black angora cat with tiger eyes; return to 3037 Washington av. and receive reward. w30

LOST—A pocketbook, containing money and valuable papers, on Natural Bridge road; finder can keep money and return papers; no questions asked. John N. Parks, Natural Bridge road, east of Papin av. w30

LOST—Two Olympic opera tickets for Friday night; 5 balcony—section C, row 8, seats 4 and 5; finder will please return to Mr. Short of Olympic box office. w30

LOST—$5 reward to any one returning my black and white setter dog to 2165 Salisbury st.

LOST—Two setter dogs Saturday night; license No. 449 and 450; liberal reward paid if returned to 1009 N. 10th st. Louis Hake, jr. w30

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. L. FITZPORTER—Offices Nos. 305 S. 14th st. and 327 S. 7th st. Female and chronic diseases specialties

REMOVALS.

WINTER BROS., jewelers, from 1721 Franklin av., to 2622 Franklin av. 35

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

PERSONAL—Mrs. Wilcus, truest fortune-teller, 502 N. 15th st., bet. St. Charles and Washington av. can be consulted on matters of love, business and matrimony. Separated lovers brought together in nine days. Ladies received only. s74

TAPE-WORM.

Dr. Ramey, 1120 Olive st., guarantees to expel tape-worm head and all, in 40 minutes; no sickness or fasting. m74

CAST-OFF clothing bought by N. Barnett, 319 Locust st. Send postal card. 74

MRS. LANKTON, Indian fortune teller, 108 N. 13th st., bet. Chestnut and Pine sts. 74

LOVERS TAKE NOTICE.—Go to 709 N. 14th st., or 621 Olive st., and get a valentine; that will settle it. s74

SELL your cast-off clothing to N. Jacobs. Address postal card, 318 Locust st. 74

FINANCIAL.

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; lowest rates; business confidential. 817 Franklin av., room 5.

FOR SALE—Cheap, sight note, $142 50, signed by Dick Cole, son of ex-Mayor Nathan Cole. 1106 N. Broadway. w31

$25 AND UPWARD loaned on furniture without removal; lowest rates; business confidential. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 31

$25 to $500 loaned on furniture, pianos and general households good in residence; also on horses and wagons; business confidential; no charge for making loan. F. W. Peters & Co., 707 Pine st 31

MONEY loaned on household goods, pianos, etc., without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. J. H. Vette, Notary Public, 619 Chestnut. 31

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000 in sums to suit, at lowest rates of interest, on St. Louis city real estate. Application promptly decided on. CAVENDER & ROWSE, 213 N. 8th st.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security. Parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1008 Morgan st. 31

MONEY LOANED—On furniture in residence; business confidential; no charge for making loan. Brolaski & Voorhis, 111 N. 6th st 31

MONEY to loan on jewelry, guns, clothing, trunks, etc., from $25 to $10,000. S. Van Raalte, 12 S. 4th st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN.

$25,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,000 on City and County real estate. 31 JOHN LADY No. 805 Olive st.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

FOR SALE—A full set of buggy wheels with Silvester patent tire on for $11 75; all sizes, light and heavy wheels, wholesale and retail. Carriage builders, farmers, mechanics, or any one wanting one or more wheels write for price list and instructions. In CARRIAGE REPAIR AND PAINTING DEPARTMENT, painted wheels put on complete in one hour; patent tire put on old wheels, reset tire, etc. C. B. Clarke, 2021 Pine street, sole owner and manufacturer of Silvester Patent Tire. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Horse, 16 hands, 1,300 lbs; sound, good worker; cheap. 2716 Sheridan av. a12

FOR SALE—Strong, healthy horse, suitable for any kind of work, with harness; also covered, three-spring wagon, in good condition. Address 2300 Chouteau av. s12

FOR SALE—Fine coupe rockaway; can be used single or double, made by Satorgne, cost $800; will sell for $325. Ad. S. Van Raalte. 12 S. 4th st

FOR SALE—To be sold at auction positively February 13, at 2 o'clock p. m., two top road carts and one speeding cart, left on storage October 9, 1883, by Geo. M. Brown & Co.; sale at 818 N. 8th st. f12

FOR SALE—All kinds of business wagons, buggies, phaetons and surreys; Crawford's patent-running gear, 2-seated wagon for $60; top buggies, all leather, $125; all work warranted; repairing and repainting done in first-class style at bottom rates; any one needing his wagon or buggy painted will save money by calling at John Klag's Carriage Factory, 2612 Market st. and 2611 Laclede av. 12

FOR SALE—A new buggy, with top, cheap, at 1815 Pestalozzi st. a12

FOR SALE—150 buggies, phaetons, surreys, barouches, rockaways, hacks, trucks, road carts; park and business wagons; family broke horse and harness; cheap, on monthly payments. 1106 N. Broadway

FOR SALE—2 horses and furniture car; apply at C. O. Baxter & Co., 115 Pine st., or 1328 S. 3rd. a12

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—Famous Book department still ahead. Newest valentines at half price. 28

WANTED—10,000 stand books, new and old, law and med.; cat. free. Dan. Linahan, 4th and Wash'ton av.

DO not forget that all kinds of new books are sold at half price at Archer's, 315 Pine st.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. All personals not of a business nature five cents a line.

PERSONAL—Market st. car. Friday afternoon: Pretty black-eyed lady who noticed gent sitting opposite will confer a favor by granting interview. Ad. O 22, this office. a1

PERSONAL—If Mr. John G. Schirmer, formerly with C. M. Fay & Co. of Chicago, will call on Armstrong, Gilbert & Co., 15 S. Second st., St. Louis, he will learn of something to his advantage. w1

PERSONAL—Two gents would like to form the acquaintance of two young ladies; object, social amusements. D 26, this office. a1

PERSONAL—Joe: Please let me know where I can meet you; I was there last evening, but you failed to come. L 27, this office. w1

PERSONAL—Memory: I have met and talked with you within a day or two, an unusual privilege; if you tell me date and circumstances, I will do as you wish. w1

PERSONAL—Memory: You can see me any afternoon by addressing full name to gen. del., P. O., in strict confidence. As Ever. w1

LOST—Pocket book, Monday, on 5th st., from Crawford's to Christy av., and 6th st. to Barr's on Olive st.; $19 and change; finder will receive $5 reward by returning to 1620 Hickory st. w30

PERSONAL—Lou and Allie: Will meet you to-morrow; time and place mentioned in letter. As you pass laugh aloud. w1

PERSONAL—Ora and Eva: You are N. G., so we wont meet. w1

PERSONAL—J. T. R. and Miss B.: We will meet you to-night at 5:30, at place mentioned; hold a handkerchief in hand. w1

PERSONAL—We cannot meet this week, weather too severe; will arrange it at the earliest moment possible; be watchful. Mel. w1

PERSONAL—Divorces legally obtained; advice free. Ad. P. O. Box 423, St. Louis, Mo. 1

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

1 SOUTH SIXTEENTH ST.—2 nice front rooms on 2d floor; unfurnished. Call on premises of M. Powers. 13

12 N. FOURTH ST.—People's House, opposite Court House; rooms elegantly furnished and well ventilated; 35c to $1 per day; special rates by the week. J. Leland & Co. 13

16½ N. EIGHTH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; first class in every respect. w13

119 S. FOURTEENTH ST.—Neatly furnished front room, first floor, for one or two gents, with fire and light. w13

303 N. TWELFTH ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms with fire and gas. a13

616 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. w13

900 PINE ST., southwest corner 9th and joins Golden Era Hotel.—Furnished rooms by day, week or month; also for transients. s13

1113 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished 3d-story front room: convenient to good board. w13

1121 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished and carefully kept rooms; $1 50 to $3 per week, with fire and light. w13

1223 MORRISON AV.—Nicely furnished room with fire and gas for one or two gents, ref. req. a13

1305 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two unfurnished rooms; also one furnished. s13

1406 LUCAS PLACE—Elegant rooms. P. Lambert, restaurant. w13

1512 OLIVE ST.—Two rooms for light housekeeping; terms reasonable. s13

1512 OLIVE ST.—Second-story front room, nicely furnished suitable for two gentlemen; terms reasonable. s13

1517 MENARD ST.—Four rooms; gas and water. Inquire at 1214 Park av. t18

1519 GRATIOT ST.—Two rooms with closets and bath. w13

2102 CHESTNUT ST.—A gentleman wants 1 or 2 gents as room mates, to share connecting parlors. s13

2626 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished rooms, single or en suite. w13

2712 GLASGOW AV.—Upper half stone-front, 5 rooms, gas, marble mantles, water in kitchen; rent $21 50, including water. Apply on premises. s13

3171 SHERIDAN AV.—Elegantly fur. suite of rooms for 2 gents or man and wife; so. ex.; gas, bath, etc.; strictly private. s13

FOR RENT—One nice furnished room, suitable for a man and wife or two gentlemen. 1300 Franklin avenue. w13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished hall room; room-mate wanted also, at 103 S. 1th st. s13

FOR RENT—For gentlemen only—2 parlors first floor and back room second floor, nicely furnished; bath, etc. 1622 Pine st. s13

FOR RENT—Nicely fur. front room, all conveniences suitable for 1 or 2 gents; street-car line. K 18, this office. w13

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms with fire and gas, for 2 or 4 gentlemen with private family, in new stone front house near Glasgow place; terms $12 and $15; reference exchanged. Ad. C 28, this office. w13

MONEY to loan on trunks and valises from $1 to $10,000, at S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 13

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT—Cheap; new brick house, 3 or 6 rooms, back and front yards, water free. Apply at 4166 Grand av., or to C. McLaran, 105 N. 8th st. 14

2623 WASH ST.—Desirable house, 6 rooms and kitchen; $20 per month. R. H. Betts & Co., 208 N. 8th st. f14

2617 CHESTNUT ST.—Ten rooms, hall, closets, pantry, hot and cold water, in complete order. Apply 2613 Chestnut st. Possession March 1. w14

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT—Store and 2 rooms on S. E. cor. Broadway and Warren sts.; rent $15. w17

BUSINESS LOCATION—Parties seeking location for wholesale or manufacturing purposes can have a building erected to suit. Lot 50x105, Nos. 717 and 719 Lucas av. W. H. Stevenson, 14 N. 4th st., 2d floor. 17

FOR RENT—Large 3-story factory building, heretofore occupied as a furniture factory, with full machinery ready for use if desired. Ap. to Herman J. Krembs, 622 Park av. 17

BOARDING.

16½ N. EIGHTH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, first-class in every respect. s18

1211 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely fur. room with or without board. f18

1416 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; strictly private family; best of refs. s18

1511 CHESTNUT ST.—Handsomely furnished front room; southern exposure; with board: two or three persons; $4 each if there are three. s18

1831 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. s18

2313 WASH ST.—2d story or connecting rooms handsomely furnished, with use of piano; with or without board; private family. w18

3844 FINNEY AV.—A handsomely furnished room with board for two or three gents. s18

WANTED—Agreeable young lady can find charming little home with widow lady occupying pleasant new house in best central locality: one having piano preferred; terms moderate; refs. ex. Ad. W 27, this office. s18

WANTED—Boarders at southeast corner of 20th and Chestnut sts. George Vaupell. f18

MONEY to loan on clothing from $1 to $10,000, at S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 18

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Two more scholars to fill a private class of six in bookkeeping. Ad. K 25, this office. t29

BARNES & HAYWARD'S Business College, 506 Olive st., open day or night; call or write. 29

BRYANT & STRATTON'S Business, Shorthand and English Training School, corner Fifth and Market sts. We are agents for the Stenograph or Shorthand Machine, and also have the best and shortest method of teaching the Pitman system of Shorthand. 29

MARTIN'S Shorthand and Type-writing College, 618 and 620 Olive st. Established 1876. Trial free.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

LADIES—While down town shopping drop into Stevenson & Maloney's, 616 Morgan st., for your nice lunches: regular meals, 15c. w26

WANTED—A nice office desk; if cheap. Address M 27, this office. a26

WANTED—Immediately, two young men and two ladies in our office to learn telegraphing on our lines; situations as soon as qualified paying from $50 to $125 per month. Apply to superintendent of the Union Electric Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3d street; take elevator. s26

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, pianos etc., stored; money advanced when desired; packing and shipping a specialty; moving with cars. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 34

BEST storage for furniture; clean, dry and lowest rates. Brolaski & Voorhis, 111 N. 6th st. 34

FARMS FOR SALE.

$850 Will buy 160 acres, 100 ft fenced, house, stable, orchard, meadow, timber, growing wheat, 17 sheep, 10 hogs, 4 cattle, $40 ft. lot; must be sold at once to pay mortgage; inclose stamp. Farmer, Box 133, Fredericktown, Mo. f79

FOR SALE—Two good farms well improved; 42 miles from St. Louis. For information apply to George Addis, Avoca, Jefferson Co. Mo. s79

FOR SALE—Fine stock farm, 183 miles west on M. P. R. R., in Moniteau Co., Mo., 4 miles from Tipton, 320 acres, 240 in cultivation: house, stables, ponds, spring; price $25 per acre; long time, small cash payment. R. M. Nichols, 411 Olive st. a79

FOR SALE—A very desirable small farm containing 25 acres, about 14 miles from the city and ½ a mile from the Olive st. road, with 7-room dwelling house, stable and outbuildings; has pasture of 4 acres, old orchard, 350 young fruit trees and a never-failing spring; railroad station ½ mile distant; price, $8,000, all cash, or two-thirds cash and one-third secured by deed of trust on farm. Call on or ad. Harvey L. Christie, 404 Market st. 79

MUSICAL.

MY intention is, and has been, to do a strictly legitimate, honorable business, to make no misrepresentation about my stock, and to sell at the lowest price consistent with an honest profit. Miller, Guild, Hallett and Pease, and second-hand pianos always on hand. Cash or time; no interest. J. A. Keiselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

WANTED—Pupils for piano instruction at teacher's house, by a first-class lady teacher. 1007 N. 23d st. s27

WEBER

Pianos are known to be the best in the world. Western supply depot at H. Koerber's, 1108 Olive street.

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED—A good laundry, for cash. R 27, this office. w3

WM. P. STEWART, Notary and Conveyancer, 808 Chestnut street. 3

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCE—New store room for rent at Eureka, Kan., 25x100 feet, fitted for dry goods or drugs; good opening here for either. Ad. N. R. Collins, Eureka, Kan. 2

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Retail Hardware Business in Kingman, Kan.—A rare opportunity is offered for securing a most desirable and paying stock of hardware in Kingman, Kan. The business has been established since 1879, and has been very successful; the stock on hand is clean and desirable, and will invoice from $12,000 to $15,000. This is a most desirable location, situated on a leading line of railway, is the county seat of Kingman County, and contains 2,000 inhabitants. Application may be made in person or by letter to Babcock & Alexander, Kingman, Kan.

FOR SALE—Steam laundry in excellent location; doing a very extensive business. This laundry cost $4,000, but if sold at once will take $1,500; reasons other business. For particulars see Duffy & Co., agents, 717 Olive st. 4

FOR SALE CHEAP—A barber shop doing a good business, near southwest corner of Public Square, Chillicothe, Mo. For terms address Box 296, Chillicothe, Mo.

FOR SALE—A great bargain—Best located drug store in New Orleans. For further particulars inquire of J. D. Bryant, No. 12 Exchange Place, New Orleans, La. 4

FOR SALE—One of the best paying down town corner saloons. Ad. L 24, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A choice stock of staple and fancy groceries in one of the best towns (county seat) in Missouri; business well established and business house finely located; annual sales $25,000 to $30,000. This is a rare chance for business men looking for a desirable location and a well established business. Address Grocer, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A 1 route on this paper, situated at Cheltenham, St. Louis County, reasonable to proper person. Apply to superintendent of carriers. 4

FOR SALE—A general stock of merchandise; will invoice $2,800. E. Wesner, Varna, Ill. 4

A THOUSAND business cards, bill-heads or statements for $1. HOWARD SCOTT, Printer, 810 Olive st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—By virtue of power vested in me on account of an unsatisfied mortgage, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Friday, February 20, between 10 and 12 o'clock, all the fixtures, counter and shelving, Zuck tables, chairs, etc., contained in saloon n. w. corner 10th and Biddle sts. 5 JOS. KOERNER.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a handsome marble-top, bed-room set, base-burner, warbrobe, sideboard and a fine organ. Call at 2·8 N. 8th st. f5

COAL delivered at 8c per bushel; 25 bushels for $2. W. V. Miller, No. 13 N. 10th st. a5

FOR SALE—A lot of kitchen and bed-room furniture, almost new; very cheap. 1714 Market st. a5

FOR SALE—A fine Spitz dog. Ad. D 28, this office. w5

FOR SALE—Genuine setter dog, year old; splendid watchdog; will pull child's wagon; price, $10. L 26, this office. w5

COAL MARKET—Hall & Co., 2137 Morgan st.; 11 bushels $1, direct from the cars; send postal. 5

A THOUSAND ENVELOPES for $1. Howard Scott, Printer, 810 Olive st. 5

CHEAPEST clothing in the city. Dunn's loan office, 912 Franklin av. 5

FOR trunks, mirrors, wringers and fluters go to Dunn's loan office, 912 Franklin av. 5

ALL SORTS.

PARROTS, singing birds, pet animals, gold fish, bird cages, bird seed, mocking bird food, etc. A. Bohne, 316 N. 8th, op. Barr's.

HIGHEST cash price paid for gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address D. A. Pareira, 614 Morgan. 32

A THOUSAND business cards $1. HOWARD SCOTT. Printer, 810 Olive st. 32

WIGS AND TOUPEES—Call or send for circular. Burge, 1006 Franklin av., St. Louis, Mo. 32

PATENTS OBTAINED. C. D. MOODY, 710 OLIVE ST.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCHANTS' SPORTSMAN'S ASSOCIATION—A meeting of this association will be held at Pohlman's Hall, northeast corner Fifth and Franklin avenue, Saturday, February 14, at 7:30 p. m. All members are requested to be present. Any persons who wish to join this organization are respectfully invited. EWING ELLIS, Treasurer.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

Complicated, difficult and severe cases, not cured elsewhere, especially invited to call.

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles. Safely, Privately.

Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: nervousness, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Pamphlet (36 pages) on the above, sent in sealed envelope, free to any address. Consultation at office or by mail free, and invited. A friendly talk or his opinion costs nothing. Office Hours, 8 a.m to 8 p.m.

A Positive Written Guarantee given in every curable case; where doubt exists it is frankly stated.

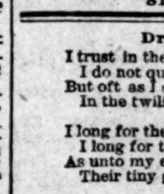
When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicine can be sent by mail or express everywhere.

Pamphlets, English or German, 64 pages, describing above diseases, in male or female. FREE.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

260 Pages, • • Fine Plates.

Elegant cloth and gilt binding, sealed for 50c. in postage or currency. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures. The whole story, true to life; articles on the following subjects: who may marry, who not, why; manhood, womanhood, physical decay, effects of celibacy and excess, how life and happiness may be increased, the physiology of reproduction, and many more. Those married or contemplating marriage should read it. It ought to be read by all adult persons, then kept under lock and key. Popular edition, same, paper cover, 25c.



DR. CLARKE

Cures all Private, Chronic, Nervous, difficult and delicate diseases. Written warrantee of cure given every patient. Celebrated Works, 2 stamps, by mail, free at office. Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 2. Both sexes. Call or write. Consultation free, and sacredly confidential. F. D. CLARKE, M. D. 811 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo. Established 1851.

Dream Children.

I trust in the dear Lord's wisdom,
I do not question his will,
But oft as I sit in my chamber,
In the twilight, calm and still.

I long for the children's voices,
I long for the clinging arms,
As unto my ear they whisper
Their tiny griefs and alarms.

And my silent room is peopled
With forms I can almost see,
The forms of the dear dream children
Who cluster about my knee.

I can hear their merry prattle,
I feel their breath on my cheek,
And my fancy again makes real
The dear ones my heart would seek.

And so I sport with my children,
And watch their sweet quaint ways,
Till my heart grows heavy with longing
And my eyes are dim as I gaze.

For, alas! they are but shadows
That out of the darkness grow;
Only the frail dream children
That the heart alone can know.

CARO COLEMAN.

Out in the Cold.

Emily Herbert, a colored laundry woman, was ejected last Monday from her room at 809 S. Third street by a constable on a suit for rent instituted by the agent, Mr. Bailey. The woman was without means, and her furniture lay on the sidewalk until yesterday, when she removed it to a room on Second and Gratiot streets.

THE OLD STAGE QUEEN.

Back in her box, by the curtains shaded,
She sits alone, by the house unseen;
Her eye is dim and her cheek is faded,
She who once was the people's queen.

The curtain rolls up and she sees before her
A vision of beauty and youth and grace.
Ah! no wonder all hearts adore her,
Silver throated and fair of face.

Out of her box she leans and listens—
Oh! is it with pleasure or despair
That her thin cheek pales and her dim eye glistens,
While the fresh young voice sings that grand old air?

She is back again in her past's bright splendor,
When life was worth living and love a truth,
Ere time had told her she must surrender
Her double dower of fame and youth.

It is she herself who stands there singing
To that sea of faces, that shines and stirs,
And the cheers and cheers that go up ringing
And rousing the echoes—are hers, all hers.

Just for one moment that sweet delusion
Quickens her pulses and blurs her sight,
And makes within her the wild confusion
Of joy that is anguish and fierce delight.

Then the curtain goes down and the lights are gleaming
Brightly over circle and box and stall.
She starts like a sleeper who wakes from dreaming,
Her past lies under a funeral pall.

Her day is dead and her star descended,
Never to rise or to shine again.
Her reign is over, her queenship ended,
A new name is sounded and sung by men.

All the glitter and glow and splendor,
All the glory of that last day,
With the friends who seemed true and the love that seemed tender,
Why what is it all—but a dead bouquet?

She rises to go. Has the night grown colder?
The new queen answers to call and shout,
As the old queen looks back over her shoulders—
Then all unnoticed she passes out.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

MY WEDDING.

How Cupid managed to send Stephen Barker after me I never could find out; but that is between themselves, and is none of my business. A man good enough for Elizabeth and Janet, and all such ornaments to their sex, to lay his honest heart at my foolish little feet! I own that for a day or two the honor almost turned my head.

Then I began to consider. I had loved Norman Strong ever since I could remember, and Norman had been my friend when no one said a kind word to me. The case stood thus: I was an orphan, left to the care of an uncle and aunt remarkable for that kind of propriety that wins our admiration and awakens our hearty desire to get away from it. I had a small fortune of $25,000; that is, I was to have it if I remained unmarried until I was 35, or, if I married before, with my uncle's approval.

Now, uncle did not approve of Norman. In fact, uncle never approved of any one that I liked. But with Stephen Barker disapproval was out of the question. Stephen was the great man and the good man of our small town. To have insinuated that Stephen was not worthy of a saint, a beauty and an heiress united would have been a heresy seriously affecting my uncle's social and commercial standing. Stephen Barker's offer was therefore accepted, and the next Sunday we walked to church together.

After this public avowal of our intentions the marriage was considered inevitable by every person but me. I must do myself the justice to state that I never regarded my engagement to Stephen seriously; it was part of a plan to secure my happiness and rights. And as Stephen fully coincided in it I do not expect censure from any else.

I think it was no later than the third night after Stephen had spoken to my uncle that I frankly told him that I thought I ought not to marry him. He asked me why, and I said: "All my life long, Stephen, I have been a crushed, unhappy girl. I have been afraid to speak, or laugh, or sing, and no one but Norman Strong ever said a kind word to me until you came."

"And you love Norman?" he asked bluntly.

So I answered: "Yes, I love him, and he loves me, and when he got the position of cashier in your bank he wanted to marry me, but uncle said we were neither of us to be trusted with my $25,000."

"So you have $25,000?"

"Papa left me that much; but Uncle Miles can keep it until I am 35, unless I marry to please him, or unless he is so satisfied of my good sense that he voluntarily gives it up to me. He will never do that."

Stephen was silent a long time, and then he said, a little sadly: "You are a good girl to be so honest with me. If your uncle could be made to give up your little fortune do you think you could use it wisely?"

"I could—with Norman to help me."

Then we had a long conversation, which it is not necessary for me to repeat; it will be understood by what follows. There was no change apparently between Stephen and I. He behaved exactly as a lover of his age and character would be likely to behave. He sent aunt presents from his hot-houses, and he made me presents of pretty jewelry. He spent the evenings at Uncle Miles' house, and sometimes we were left alone together, and sometimes we went out for a walk. Norman came to see me occasionally on a Sunday night, and my aunt said he had really behaved with more good sense than she expected. I think she thought that if I married the banker it might not be a bad thing for my Cousin Malvina, who was very plain, to marry the banker's cashier.

Everything went on with the greatest propriety. I had announced my intention to have an extraordinary trousseau, and this being a point on which aunt could feel with me, the next four months were pleasantly spent in shopping and sewing. Never in our little town had there been seen such dozens of elegantly trimmed undergarments, such lingerie, such hosiery, such morning dresses and evening costumes, such wonderful boots and slippers and jewelry. We held little receptions every afternoon a month before the wedding, and my wardrobe was laid out in the best bedroom for comment and inspection.

It was about this time that Stephen Barker said to my uncle: "I understand Frances has $25,000. I wish her to have it settled on herself, and for her own absolute use, that I propose, Mr. Miles, if you are willing, to add $10,000 to it, and buy for her the Stamford estate. It is only three miles from here, the house is a very fine one, the land excellent, and then, whatever changes come, it secures her a competency, for as soon as the railway is finished it will be worth double. What do you say?"

"I think your offer extremely generous, Mr. Barker, and of course, for such a purpose I am willing to hand over to you at once Frances' fortune. The interest has been applied to her own use always. Will you look at the accounts?"

"Your word is sufficient, Mr. Miles."

So in about two weeks the transfer was safely and amicably effected, and Stamford Hall and estate were firmly and surely made over to Francis Halliday, spinster, for her and her heirs forever. I must state here that I opposed as strongly as I thought right Stephen's gift of $10,000, and his subsequent outlay of $1,000 on furniture; but both uncle and aunt said that the settlement was small enough for a man of his means, and that it would be affectation to oppose it. And really Stephen managed the whole affair with such a fatherly kindness and thoughtfulness that I could not bear to oppose him.

At length the wedding day drew near. It had been arranged for Wednesday morning, and we were to leave for New York immediately after the ceremony. Cousin Joe, who had prepared himself to look down on all the world from the pulpit, was to perform the ceremony. This showed in Jose a very forgiving spirit, seeing that he had once looked on me and my $25,000 with affection, and I had not appreciated the honor. However, he forgave me at this interesting epoch and came benignly to bless my venture. He brought me as a present a black onyx seal ring, on which was set a cross in seed-pearls. He had offered me it once before, with his affections and his manse, and I had then refused it. I took it this time.

It helped to swell the list of my presents, and they certainly made a goodly show. First, there was the Stamford estate from my father and Stephen Barker, and the settled bills for $1,000 worth of new furniture which Stephen had sent to make the old rooms pretty and comfortable. Uncle gave me a set of silver, and aunt some fine china, both of which gifts I took care to send to Stamford before my wedding day. My cousins and aunts and friends gave me all sorts of jewelry and pretty personal knicknacks, and these I carefully packed in the half-dozen trunks which were already corded and directed two days before the marriage day.

For Stephen had proposed to send all my trunks to our New York hotel two days before we left, in order that I might have no concern about them, and that I might be sure to have all I wanted on my arrival. I opposed this plan at first, but aunt said it was "eminently proper and thoughtful." So all my wardrobe except my wedding-dress and a traveling suit arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York on the last day of my maiden life.

Norman Strong called that night and was in remarkably high spirits. He wished me every happiness, and was very attentive to Malvina. Aunt thought his behavior charming—so unselfish—and I was also very well satisfied with it.

"I shall call you about 8 o'clock, Frances," said my aunt as I bade her good night; "the hairdresser comes at 8:30."

I said: "Very well, aunt," and went to my room. The first thing I did was to pack my wedding-dress in as small compass as possible, and then put on my traveling costume. This done, I sat down in the dark. About 1 o'clock I heard the signal I watched for. I went softly down stairs, unlocked the back door and walked out. Norman was there. We did not speak until we were outside the grounds. There a buggy waited, and we drove rapidly to a main line about three miles off. Here we caught the 2 o'clock express, and were safe in New York and very respectably married by 10 o'clock. My trunks, which had arrived the day before, were then redirected for Washington, and after a delicious little wedding breakfast—all by ourselves—we left for that city.

In the meantime there was trouble enough in Millford. Our flight was not discovered till near 8 o'clock, and then Uncle Miles sent word at once to Stephen Barker, who secluded himself for that day entirely. My aunt and cousin's chagrin and disappointment were very great; in fact, when I considered the amount of condolence and gossip they would have to endure I felt that for all the slights and scorns of my unloved girlhood I could cry quits. And I had got my fortune also, and Norman and I were so competely happy! We had not a care, for Stephen had given him a $500 bill and a month's holiday, and told us to get all the pleasure we could out of it. We obeyed him implicitly.

During that month things settled down a little. I did not expect to be forgiven all at once, and I was not; but then I was in a position not to worry particularly about it. We returned very quietly after dark one night, very much like two children who have played truant all day and creep home at nightfall with as little ostentation as possible.

But at Stanford Hall everything had been prepared for my comfort. The fires were blazing, the gas lighted, and an excellent supper waiting. The next morning Norman went back to his desk, and Stephen took no more notice of his return than if he had never left it. People who had been speculating about his losing his position knew in five minutes that there would be no change. And every one took his tone from Stephen. We were treated very much like two children who had been forgiven, and whose fault was not to be thrown up to them.

That was the way the men took it, and Norman pretended to be satisfied. The women acted with a great deal more intelligence. They all came to see me, and though I did not give them all credit for the very kindest of motives, I made them all welcome. I told them about my wedding trip, and showed them my new things, and I dare say the men talked everything over with them afterward.

But what most puzzled everybody was that Stephen Barker came so often to see us, and was so friendly with Norman. Some thought it very mean-spirited in him, and others remembered that when he was very young he had loved my mother dearly. Even those who spoke kindly of him did not give him credit for half the noble unselfishness he had shown; for he would not let me tell anyone that it was he himself who had planned everything about my property and my wedding.

"Just let them say you jilted me, Frances, if they please to do so. We know better, and we will keep our secret until Uncle Miles comes round."

Aunt and uncle both came round sooner than we expected. When it was known that Stephen spent so much of his time with us Aunt Miles considered the advantage of having her daughters brought familiarly in contact with him, and for their sakes she came to see me and gave me the kiss of reconciliation.

But as far as catching Stephen's heart "in the rebound" was concerned, she was just a little too late. Norman's sister, who was a teacher in one of the public schools of New York, came to spend her vacation with us, and Stephen fell in love with her in a way that convinced me that his love for Frances Halliday had only been the shadow of the love he had for her mother. Why, Norman himself never behaved more foolishly about me than Stephen about this little plain Ruth Strong; for she is plain—every one must allow this.

And the preparations that are going on for the marriage quite amuse me, who might have been the banker's wife myself. Dear me, I thing Love must laugh at the kind of people he comes in contact with. But I hope Stephen will be happy; I do indeed.

That is all I have to say about my marriage. I think it was rather peculiar. Some women will doubtless say they don't believe such men as Stephen exist. But let a girl, when she discovers she does not like a man, tell him so and ask his advice and help, and ten to one she will find another Stephen. How can men be chivalrous and self-denying if women don't give them opportunities? I think that is wrong, and I intend to give Norman every chance to cultivate such noble qualities.

The Austrian Crown Prince.

From a Review of Count Vasili's Letters.

Next in rank comes Crown Prince Rudolph. Highly educated, gifted with an extraordinary talent for art, science and literature, the Crown Prince is the favorite of the nation. "Naturally (for he has not yet ascended the throne) he has not a single failing;" which is perhaps written sarcastically, for some heir-apparents have failings enough. At the opening of the Vienna electric exhibition the prince used a phrase in his maiden speech which was at the time reechoed by the press and is still fondly cherished in the hearts of the nation. "Austria," he said, "would spread an ocean of light over the world." By that single phrase he conquered the hearts of his future subjects and, considering what part Austria plays in the world, it was audacious enough to be remembered. A handsome volume of sketches of his travels in the East, recently published in this country, is the last production of Crown Prince Rudolph's facile pen. He counts his friends among the scholars of the Vienna and Buda-Pesth universities, which have conferred on him the degree of Doctor, as well as among simple Journalists and musicians. Like his father, he is passionately fond of hunting. Of his wife, the Crown Princess, Archduchess Stephanie, Count Vasili says she is "the prettiest, the most accomplished of Princesses. * * * Smiling, talking, playful, fresh in body and soul, she is the incarnation of a young enchantress, and finds her way to all hearts."

Scaring Them Off.

From the Philadelphia Call.

Mr. Winks—Goodness me! There is a young couple looking at that vacant house next door, and they've got a baby—looks awful cross, too.

Mrs. Winks—Horrors! What shall we do! Can't we scare them off some way? Go tell them the roofs leaks and the walls are damp and—tell them the last tenant died of smallpox.

"I'd like to, dear, but it wouldn't do. The landlord would sue for a damages."

"Oh! mercy; but something must be done, Mr. Winks, before they decide to take it. Oh! do think of something."

"I have it. Run down to the piano and sing 'Sweet Violets.'"

DATA FOR DOCTORS.

How an Alleged Charitable Institution Got Medical Advice.

"Dr." Burdick Explains a System of Medical Examinations Which Will Surprise Old Practitioners—A Dispensary Which Should be Photographed—More About the Providential Protective Association.

"Did you look at their tongues, Mr. Burdick?"

"Oh certainly."

"And feel their pulses?"

"Of course."

"And listen to the play of their lungs and the beat of their hearts?"

"Sometimes—when the case seemed to demand a little more than ordinary ceremony."

"And what did you do when you had completed the examination?"

"I made out the papers for as big a policy as they would take, collected all the money I could get out of them and gave them a receipt; that's all."

"But suppose you found that some of them had consumption, or rheumatism, or heart disease, or anything of that kind. What would you do in such cases?"

"Oh, I couldn't tell anything about that. I couldn't tell consumption from yellow fever by the symptoms. My business was to get the money, and all the other ceremonies were merely incidental, for the purpose of impressing the candidate. You see these colored people are more easily affected by forms of that kind than by all the argument you can bring to bear on them."

"And you never studied medicine at all?"

"No; of course not."

"But you were one of the medical inspectors of the Provident Protective Association?"

"Yes; I was called 'Doctor,' and my time was devoted to the examination of applicants for admission to the association. Of course, when I went to see an applicant the first question would be as to whether I was the doctor, and I was bound to answer that I was. Then I drew out my blanks, put the usual questions as to the person's age, previous history, physical condition, etc., and then collected as large an amount of fees as I could induce the applicant to pay. We dealt almost exclusively with very ignorant people, who could not read, and had to sign their names with a cross, so that they knew nothing about the conditions of the policy we gave them except what somebody told them. I think that, of the four or five hundred people I examined there were hardly a dozen whites."

The interview may here be

ADVANTAGEOUSLY INTERRUPTED

by the explanation that Mr. Burton Burdick, the party being interviewed, was until recently an "inspector" of the Provident Protective Association of St. Louis. This association has for its president Willard C. Offutt and for its secretary R. W. Bergstresser. It obtained a charter as a benevolent society, not subject to insurance laws, by the representation that its chief purposes were to cultivate fraternity, sociability and brotherly love among its members, and that the insurance feature was merely incidental. A few days ago the POST-DISPATCH published the fact that the concern was about to be summoned into court to show if any reason existed why it should not be extinguished as being an insurance company in disguise. The publication precipitated President Offutt into a violent fit of rage, and he visited the POST-DISPATCH office with a card of vindication, the publication of which he demanded. Since then his association has been called into court, and the case which is to determine whether it shall be abolished or not is now pending. As the company is drawing a large amount of money daily from many hundreds of St. Louisans, the further revelations of Mr. Burdick are of current interest:

"How long did you work for the association, Mr. Burdick?"

"About six week, and I felt humiliated all the time at what I was doing. But I was very sorely in need of employment, and I took that position not really understanding the imposition it involved."

"What was your salary?"

"Forty dollars a month. It was also represented that I was to have a percentage on all new members I secured, but I found when I tried to collect a percentage that the company considered that the salary covered everything."

"Did you solicit also?"

"Not a great deal. The company had four solicitors and

THREE INSPECTORS LIKE MYSELF.

The solicitor went around and induced people to join the society, getting them to pay 25 cents, 50 cents, and up to $1 50 per month, in consideration of which the member was given to understand that if he got sick he would receive from the association all the way from $2 to $12 per week."

"And did they really receive such amounts when sick?"

"Well, the truth is, they have very little chance to collect anything, for the reason that the policy contains a number of conditions which almost absolutely protect the association against claims. For instance, a man has to be a member a month before he becomes a beneficiary. In the next place, he can make no claim until he has been sick in bed for a week, with medical attendance every day. This feature occasions much complaint, because when people first join they join with the idea that they are to have medical attendance free. But when the company sends a doctor he charges for his visits, and his fee goes against whatever claim the patient may have against the company, which, of course, eats the claim all up."

"The association has a real doctor, then?"

"Oh, yes. It employs Dr. Abel at a salary of $40 per month."

"And who compose the majority of applicants for insurance?"

"Colored women and children. We insure anybody that would pay a dollar initiation and as much as a quarter a month, and this, of course, caught the very poor and ignorant people. Why, we had a large number of persons on our lists who were being supported by the Provident Association. I tell you it seemed awful, sometimes, to collect monthly fees from some of those poor people, who really had not enough to eat."

"And how could the company afford to make such small collections?"

"By making it the duty of everybody connected with the concern to

COLLECT EVERYWHERE WE COULD.

By having an immense number of people in a small territory a man could collect considerable in going about. You see, we reported at the office once a day, and turned in our collections and received the papers for the new cases that had to be examined by us. We had a certain form of receipts which were issued to us and charged against us as so much money, so that the company was absolutely safe against embezzlement."

"And how much money was turned in on an average day by the solicitors and inspectors?"

"Well, along last fall the company was taking in nearly $1,600 per month. Of late, however, the collections have been running only about $800 per month. But the expenses, you see, are light, as the salaries are very small, and nearly everything was clear profit. Once in a while we paid a claim, which served as a good advertisement in the neighborhood where the beneficiary lived, but the conditions were such that it was seldom that the company was liable. The members, not being able to read or write put their cross to these papers, and seldom knew what they contained. One of the first conditions was that Messrs. Offutt and Bergstresser should have the proxy of the signer in voting on all subjects affecting the company, so that this left no room for complaint that the company's affairs were being mismanaged."

"And what occasioned your withdrawal from the concern?"

"Well, when I went there, I was required to deposit $80 as security that I would be honest in my collections. I was also told that I could have a percentage on new memberships. I found, in the first place, that the business was very distasteful. I was constantly

GOING THROUGH THE SLUMS

and coming in contact with all sorts of disease. Then I found that they were not going to allow me any commissions, and I was consequently in a state of disgust. When I insisted on commissions, they told me my deposit must be increased to $100, and, to that end, they proposed to reduce my salary from $10 to $7 per week till the deposit could be built up to $100. I would't stand that, and at this juncture an event happened that determined me to quit. You remember the 'small-pox house,' No. 909 Biddle street? Well, I was in there one day and made a medical examination of a colored woman that wanted to be insured. She was nursing an old colored man who was in bed. I sat and talked with her half an hour, and went through all the forms of examination. I never suspected there was any smallpox around, and thought nothing of the affair until some time afterward, when I went there to collect, and found that the place was full of smallpox, and that the old colored man I had sat beside on my previous visit had died of the disease. That gave me the shivers, and when the proposition to cut down my salary to $7 per week came, I couldn't afford to take the chances on small-pox and all that sort of thing for any such figure. Offutt offered to give me back the $80 I had deposited, and I quit. I have been to the office, day after day, for several weeks, but have never been able to get my money, being put off every day on one pretense and another."

The statements of ex-Inspector Burdick are fully confirmed by Mr. Edgar, a citizen of Wayne County, who came here to earn a salary in that connection, and had very much the same experience as Mr. Burdick. Mr. Edger explains that he has been "done up" in a most outrageous manner, and as he rather prided himself on his shrewdness, he is ashamed to go back home. He was required to deposit $100 with Mr. Offutt as a guarantee fund, and, although he has been out of the concern since before Christmas, and although he has prided himself on being a good collector, he has been utterly unable up to the time of the interview to get back a single dollar of the deposit.

MR. OFFUTT DENIES THE ALLEGATIONS.

In order that no injustice might be done the Association by the statements of Messrs. Burdick and Edgar, the reporter called at the office of the Association, at the corner of Third street and Washington avenue, where three ladies and two gentlemen were found engaged in clerical work among quite impressive surroundings in the nature of office fixtures. Mr. Offutt, a keen-looking gentleman with long brown mutton-chops, led the way into his private office and declared himself ready to give any information that might be desired.

"As to Burdick and Edgar," said he, "they have both been employed by us, and they are now attempting through a lawsuit and other methods to bulldoze us into paying them money to which they have no right by reason of violations of their contracts with us."

"But the POST-DISPATCH is not interested in that phase of the controversy, Mr. Offutt. These men state that, although they have no medical knowledge whatever, they have been engaged in personating medical examiners on behalf of your company."

"They lie if they say so. They have simply been engaged as inspectors, and have been instructed not to represent themselves as doctors. There is a difference between inspectors and medical examiners, you know. We have medical examiners independent of them."

"Who are they, Mr. Offutt?"

"Well, Dr. Abell is regularly employed, and Dr. Yost makes examinations for us also. In fact Dr. Abell has not much time to give to examinations."

"But these inspectors—what are they for?"

"Why after a solicitor gets a person to agree to join,

WE SEND AN INSPECTOR

to see the person, and ask a number of questions about his health and antecedents, and write down the answers on blanks such as I show you. This statement constitutes a part of the formal application for insurance."

"And then you have a real medical examination made by a regular physician?"

"Well, not always. We are guided largely by the statement of the inspector. If his statement shows that the risk may be a dangerous one, then we have our physician make a medical examination, and if he finds the party to be diseased, we reject the application."

"Then you do reject some applications?"

"Oh, yes; we have rejected hundreds."

"But, in a majority of cases, the only examination is that made by the inspector?"

"In a large number, yes. Children, for instance, are such a light risk that we never have them examined by a physician. The risk is light because even in case of death we only pay $5 for each year of the child's life."

"And have you paid many benefits since your organization?"

"Over 500 of them. We offer a reward of $100 to anybody who will show that we refused to carry out any contract of insurance."

"Were most of the five hundred death benefits?"

"Oh, no; they were sick benefits. That is to say, some were paid in money, and some in medical attendance."

"You do not furnish medical attendance free?"

"Not entirely so. We furnish medicine free, and where we furnish a physician we pay only half the amount of sick benefits to which the member is entitled."

"Is it true, as Mr. Burdick states, that after one man had been paying his dues for three months he had his arm broken, and when he applied for insurance money he was given back the amount of dues he had paid, and was told he could join again after his arm got well?"

"I don't remember such a case. There was a man named Dunlap, who had paid only one or two months' dues, and who

HAD HIS HAND CRUSHED.

Under our rules nobody is a beneficiary until thirty days after he has paid three months' dues and has been accepted, so he was not entitled to any insurance, and we gave him his dues back and told him to join again later. We usually defer medical examination and acceptance until thirty days after three months' dues have been paid."

"And how about the statement that every member has to sign a paper constituting you as his proxy?"

"I think the POST-DISPATCH gave undue importance to that in its article the other day. The proxy is given to the president, whoever he may be, and not to W. C. Offutt. Besides, it doesn't prevent any member from attending our meetings and casting his vote for whomever he pleases for executive board or officers. Of course the larger part of our 6,000 members couldn't attend meetings, so these proxies are provided for."

"How are members to know when your meetings are to be held. Do you give them notice?"

"Yes, we print notice in our society paper."

"Of which you have issued one number since your company was organized, I believe?"

"Yes, the January number."

"But who compose your executive board now?"

"This being our organization year, the officers appointed by the court compose it—the president, secretary and treasurer."

"Yourself, Mr. Bergstresser—and who is treasurer?"

"Mr. Greninger, of the Griesedieck Brewery Co. Now I hope the POST-DISPATCH will treat us fairly in this matter. It said the other day, for instance, that our dispensary consisted of about six bottles of medicine, which was not fair."

"Will you let me see your dispensary?"

"Certainly."

And Mr. Offutt led the way to a little room containing an invalid chair and a windowsill. On the windowsill was a very forcible refutation of the slander that the dispensary contained only six bottles, for the bottles covering the sill numbered fourteen by actual count.

"We only keep the simpler medicines in stock," explained Mr. Offutt, "and the simple prescriptions are mixed here by Dr. Abel, who comes once a day for that purpose. Any complicated prescriptions, however, are referred to either of the two drug stores with which we have contracts."

A CRANK FOR CLEVELAND.

Happy Discovery of the Evil Designs of an Escaped Lunatic.

An intellectual-looking, well-dressed young man called at the City Dispensary this morning, and announcing that he was a physician and an expert in nervous diseases from Seneca, New York State, and calling himself Dr. Wm. Ray, expressed a desire to have a little discussion with Dr. Dorsett on the subject of Hospital and Insane Asylum management. Dr. Dorsett, who was unoccupied at the time, handed his visitor to a chair and said that he would be very glad to listen to any communication on the interesting subject mentioned which his visitor might be inclined to make. The latter at once plunged into the middle of his subject and somewhat surprised Dr. Dorsett by announcing that it was the presence of rats, mice and cockroaches in Insane Asylums which prevented the patients from getting cured. Dr. Dorsett assented with the suggestion that no well-managed institution could be contaminated by their presence, whereupon his visitor said that in several asylums he had visited vermin of the kind mentioned swarmed. He then asked Dr. Dorsett whether any official having the power to expel the vermin from the hospitals should not be removed if he failed to do so. Dr. Dorsett agreed to this proposition, whereupon the medical expert drew his chair up close and proceeded in a confidential undertone: "Yes, we are agreed that he

OUGHT TO BE REMOVED,

but the question is, How? I've studied the subject up and I've got it down to a fine point; been to Washington and know every inch of the ground. There's different ways, but any one of them would do. Now, supposing he was walking down the steps of the White House. I could be lying under the steps and when he reached the bottom I could rush out and shoot him, and then escape by a way. Another way would be to hide behind his favorite seat on the White House steps and shoot him after he had sat down. I've thought about the railroad depot plan, but don't like it as well as my other plans, for I don't believe I could escape so easily from the depot. Now, if you would let me know which you think the best way to remove him——"

"Remove whom?" Dr. Dorsett asked.

"President Cleveland, of course; but remember it's only to be done in case he fails to clear the cockroaches out of the Insane Asylum. Now, when I was in the Seneca Asylum——"

"In what capacity? As a doctor?"

"Oh, no; as a patient. I've been a patient in several asylums and"—

At this point Dr. Dorsett turned his attention to the sending of a message over to the Four Courts, and in a few moments the lunatic was locked up safely in the calaboose. It was afterwards learned that the man is

AN ESCAPED LUNATIC

and that a few days ago he entered the Jesuit church on the corner of Ninth and Christy avenue and disturbed a priest who was engaged in an act of devotion. He will be brought before the Board of Health at its next meeting and if safely disposed of, the friends of Dr. Dorsett believe the latter could be placed in the Cabinet or receive some other worthy recognition of his preservation of the President from the fury of the deadly crank.

Denison's Court.

Edward H. Carter was fined $50 and costs by Judge Denison this morning for carrying a revolver, and representing himself to be an English detective on the streets yesterday.

THE PRIZE CABINET.

A Collection of Names That Ought to Please Grover Cleveland.

Competition for the $100 Post-Dispatch Prize Growing Very Warm—Bayard Evidently a Strong Popular Favorite—The Guessing To-Day.

Competitors for the POST-DISPATCH prize of $100, to be given to the person who guesses Cleveland's Cabinet, came in with a rush to-day. The scheme seems to have "caught on" splendidly, and great interest is manifested in it in all quarters.

The answers are all published to-day in a condensed form, the number corresponding with the offices as here set down: 1. Secretary of State; 2. Secretary of the Treasury; 3. Secretary of the Interior; 4. Secretary of War; 5. Secretary of the Navy; 6. Attorney-General; 7. Postmaster-General. They will be put in this shape hereafter. Competitors are again requested to remember that no list containing more or less than seven name will be published, and that after each name the writer must place the name of the Cabinet position which he thinks the man mentioned will get. No notice will be taken of lists which contain names of individuals without specifying Cabinet positions. If correspondents will follow these rules, and will take the trouble to write as plainly as possible, the lists will be inserted as soon as they come in. Letters guessing at the Cabinet were received to-day from A. Nacke, 3616 N. Broadway; H. B. Kerone, 3943 N. Twenty-fifth street; William Goesslin, 3227 N. Broadway; J. M. Rice, Sarcoxie, Mo.; I. H. Spencer, 931 Park avenue; C. J. Grattan, James E. McGee, and others. They were not used because they failed to give the names of the Cabinet positions as requested and as explained above. In future no mention will be made of such letters. The guesses to-day are as follows:

TO-DAY'S LIST.

A. J. McDonald, Marshall, Mo.: 1, Bayard; 2, McDonald; 3, Randall; 4, Vilas; 5, Whitney; 6, Garland; 7, Jones.

John P. Paul, North Springfield, Mo.: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, Vilas; 4, Barlow; 5, Thurman; 6, Garland; 7, Jones.

W. H. Toy, 2621 Franklin avenue: 1, Bayard; 2, English of Connecticut; 3, Holman of Indiana; 4, Slocum of New York; 5, Stockton of New Jersey; 6 Garland; 7, Vilas.

M. Fine, 4158 Easton avenue: 1, Dan Manning; 2, Wallace; 3, Eaton Barnum; 4. Hancock; 5, McDonald; 6, C. W. Blair; 7, Dr. Miller.

Charles G. Gonter, 2200 Pine: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, Vilas; 4, Barlow; 5, McClellan; 6, Garland; 7, Lamar

H. Gowing, 3043 Dickson: 1, Bayard; 2, Whitney; 3, McDonald, 4, Barlow; 5, Hampton; 6, Garland; 7, Reagan.

W. Wilson, 2731 Wash: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, Lamar; 4, Manning; 5, McDonald; 6, Garland; 7, Whitney.

R. Ryan, 3165 Brantner Place: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, Vilas; 4, Barlow; 5, Gorman; 6, Garland; 7, Reagan.

Charles Mack, 201 N. Sixth: 1, Thurman; 2 Bayard; 3, Garland; 4, McClellan; 5, Whitney; 6, Randall; 7, Lamar.

Joseph Bokier, 2211 Franklin avenue: 1, Lamar; 2, Randall; 3, Thurman; 4, McClellan; 5, Whitney; 6, Garland; 7, Jonas.

A. G. Ericksson, 1405 Chestnut street: 1, Garland; 2, McDonald; 3, A. R. Lawton of Georgia; 4, Bayard; 5, Pendleton; 6, Lamar; 7. Hancock.

O. G. Schiopp, 2818 S. Seventh street: 1, Bayard; 2, Vilas; 3, Lamar; 4, Barlow; 5, T. Jones of New Hampshire; 6, Garland; 7, Jonas of Louisiana.

E. K. Butler, 1944 Wright: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, Lamar; 4, McClellan; 5, Vilas; 6, Garland; 7, Manning.

Dr. C. R. Lightner, 1125 Washington avenue: 1, Randall; 2, Whitney; 3, Thurman; 4, McClellan; 5, Vilas; 6, Richard Hubbard of Texas; 7, Gen. Jonas of Louisiana.

Charles Huff, 1228 Morgan: 1, Bayard; 2, McDonald; 3, Lamar, 4, McClellan; 5, Frank Jones of New Hampshire; 6, Garland; 7, Vilas.

Mathew Callahan, 1225 Blair avenue: 1, Bayard; 2, Whitney; 3, McDonald; 4, McClellan; 5, Hampton; 6, Garland; 7. Reagan.

J. H. Spencer, 921 Park avenue: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, Thurman; 4, McClellan; 5, Hewitt; 6, Garland; 7. Vilas.

Harvey Blackwell: 1, Thurman; 2, Bayard; 3, Vilas; 4, Manning; 5, Garland; 6, McDonald; 7, Lamar.

Michael Callahan, 210 N. Thirteenth: 1, Bayard; 2, Whitney; 3, McDonald; 4, McClellan; 5, Jones; 6, Garland; 7, Money.

J. O. Neill, 419 Chestnut: 1, Bayard; 2, Thurman; 3, Schurz; 4, Barlow; 5, A. P. Gorman; 6, Roscoe Conkling; 7, Dan Manning.

A. G. Eberson, 704 N. Fourth: 1, Bayard; 2, Hewitt; 3, McDonald; 4, Hancock; 5, Barlow; 6, Garland; 7, Jonas, of Louisiana.

Fred R. Murrey, 2804 N. Broadway: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, McDonald; 4, Vilas; 5, Whitney; 6, Garland; 7, Lamar.

O. P. Wootan, 2621 Chouteau avenue: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, McDonald; 4, McClellan; 5, Whittmore; 6, Vilas; 7, Money.

J. T. Wootan, 2621 Chouteau avenue: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, Lamar; 4, McClellan; 5, Hubbard; 6, Vilas; 7, Whitney.

Joseph P. Hartnell, 3018 N. Twenty-second street: 1, Bayard; 2, McDonald; 3, Lamar; 4, McClellan; 5, Whitney; 6, Hubbard; 7, Reagan.

R. O. Kochler, 1027 St. Ange avenue: 1, Bayard; 2, Whitney; 3 McDonald; 4, Vilas; 5, McClellan; 6, Garland; 7, Lamar.

August Heuermann, 1629 1-2 Carr: 1 Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, Thurman; 4, McClellan; 5, Whitney; 6, Garland; 7. McDonald.

F. J. Traunmiller, 2835 Clark avenue: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, McDonald; 4, Vilas; 5, Whitney; 6, Garland; 7, Lamar.

C. L. Baggott, 2208 Walnut: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, McDonald; 4, McClellan; 5, Whitney; 6, Garland; 7, Lamar.

R. E. Coleman, 3347 Manchester Road: 1, Bayard; 2, McDonald; 3, Vilas; 4, McClellan; 5, Whitney; 6, Garland; 7, Lamar.

Charles Clayton, Hannibal, Mo.: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, Vilas; 4, McClellan; 5, Whitney; 6, Garland; 7, Jonas of Louisiana.

J. N. Verdier, 2020 Chestnut: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, McDonald; 4, Hewitt; 5, Hoadley; 6, Garland; 7, Lamar.

D. Calnahan, 913 Franklin avenue: 1, Lamar; 2, Randall; 3, Thurman; 4, McClellan; 5, Curtis of New York; 6, Garland; 7. Jonas of Louisiana.

James Maloney, Union Depot, Kansas City, Mo.: 1, Bayard; 2, Whitney; 3, Vilas; 4, McClellan; 5, McDonald; 6, Garland; 7, Money.

R. N. McCauley, Olney, Ill.: 1, Bayard; 2, Manning; 3, Vilas; 4, McClellan; 5, Frank Jones of New Hampshire; 6, Garland; 7, John S. Barbour.

J. N. Richey, Olney, Ill.: 1, Bayard; 2, Manning; 3, McDonald; 4, Vilas; 5, McClellan; 6, Garland; 7, John S. Barbour.

T. W. Hutchinson, Olney, Ill.: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, Vilas; 4, McClellan; 5, Whitney; 6, Garland; 7, John S. Barbour.

J. I. Mourry, Olney, Ill.: 1, Thurman; 2, R. P. Flower; 3, J. E. McDonald of Indiana; 4, Vilas; 5, McClellan; 6, Garland; 7, J. S. Barbour of Virginia.

John Von Gunten, jr., Olney, Ill.: 1, Bayard; 2, Manning; 3, McDonald; 4, Vilas; 5, Jones of New Hampshire; 6, Garland; 7, Lamar.

F. P. Gillespie, Olney, Ill.: 1, Lamar; 2, Randall; 3, Whitney; 4, Vilas; 5, McClellan; 6, McDonald; 7, Barbour of Virginia.

Thomas Tippit, Olney, Ill.: 1, Thurman; 2, Flower; 3, McDonald; 4, Vilas; 5, Frank Jones, N. H.; 6, Garland; 7. Barbour.

I. B. T., 1319 Old Manchester road: 1, Bayard; 2, Whitney; 3, McDonald; 4, McClellan; 5, Hubbard; 6, Garland; 7. Lamar.

John F. Phelan, 8 S. Twenty-first street: 1, McDonald; 2. Bayard; 3. Lamar; 4, McClellan; 5, Whitney; 6, Garland; 7. Vilas.

Ed. V. Long, 716 N. Seventeenth: 1, Randall; 2, Bayard; 3. Lamar; 4, McClellan; 5, Whitney; 6 Garland; 7, Vilas.

S. Newton: 1, Bayard; 2, McDonald; 3, Hoadley; 4, Barlow; 5, Vilas; 6, Garland; 7 Reagan.

A. Anderson, 1615 Lucas place: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, McDonald; 4, Vilas; 5, Whitney; 6, Garland; 7, Jonas.

C. Murray, St. Louis: 1, Bayard; 2, Randall; 3, Lamar; 4, McClellan; 5, Whitney; 6, Garland; 7, Lamar.

CHARLES HURCK is one of the instructors at the Star Roller Rink. He teaches beginners.

FOUR COURTS' FINDINGS.

Items of Interest Gathered up in the Big Building.

Charles Vasel and Charles Newman, conjointly charged with defrauding John Pfund by "roping" him into a real estate transaction, are on trial in the Criminal Court to-day. The prosecutor claims that he loaned the defendants money on property in Jefferson County and that when the envelope supposed to contain the deeds for record arrived at the County Clerk's office it was found to contain only blank paper.

Robert King was jailed to-day on a charge of stealing a stove from Francis Monroe.

John Walker, charged with burglary, was held to answer in bond of $1,000 to-day on a preliminary hearing.

Austin Blackwell, who made an indecent assault on Lucy Wand, at 4033 Easton avenue, September 28, 1884, pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court to-day, and was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

A plea of guilty was also accepted from George Phillips, who stole some dental instruments from Dr. J. H. Hubert. The prisoner was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Williams and Charles Evans, who were arrested last month for burglary committed at Peter Hauptman's store, 511 N. Third street, pleaded guilty to-day and were sentenced to three years each in the Penitentiary.

The case of Dr. Rutledge, who is charged with manslaughter, was continued to February 16, in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day. The State submits its case on the testimony taken before the Coroner, on which it is not probable the defendant will be held.

William Page, alias Hays, had a preliminary hearing to-day on a charge of stealing a circular from Mrs. Josephine Minor, and was held in bonds of $1,000 to answer before the Grand Jury.

A charge of petit larceny against William Freeman was dismissed to-day for want of prosecution.

Harry Swords, who was detected stealing coats from the Missouri Gymnasium, was sent to the Work House to-day for six months in one case for taking a coat from W. C. Kuhn, and six months more to take effect at the expiration of the first term for stealing a coat from W. H. Bates.

LENTEN PLEASURES.

Washington Society Still Busy With Brilliant Festivities.

The Week's Record—Mrs. Gen. Landers' Lunch—The Army and Navy German—"Dude" Lunch-Grabbers—Miss Holman's Cotillon Party—Personal Gossip.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—The fact that the most important and prominent of the series of social events have been brought to a termination does not put an end to the doings of society. Its members are quite as busy as before. No day or evening passes without something to interest and keep the votaries of fashion in a whirl of pleasurable excitement. If it is not a reception at the White House it is something else which takes its place, though perhaps not filling it, and so the current of fun and enjoyment, flows on uninterruptedly. There are plenty of events to keep society busy this week and more are to follow in the small section of next week left before the advent of the lenten season. It is nevertheless a fact, however, that the more important social events which were of the "to-be continued" kind, have passed away for the season. The President's receptions, the series of evening receptions at General Sheridan's the Friday evening receptions at the Russian Minister's, the Wednesday evening germans, and numbers of other serials of this sort, are things of the past so far as the present season is concerned. It is a good thing, too, for it will give some of the "dude" government clerks

A CHANCE TO SOBER UP

and write their resignations in a condition of semi-respectability after the 4th of March. There is a certain class of young fellows highly connected who cling to small clerkships here mostly for the hold they have on society during the social season and who never miss anything that has the semblance of a party when they can get at it. Indeed, some of them do not hesitate, if they are not invited, to go without an invitation. This was especially noted after the reception at the residence of the Japanese Minister a few days since, that there were numbers present who were not invited at all, and numbers of those invited brought others than the members of their immediate families with them. To these young fellows who make a business of this sort of thing, the punch bowl and the lunch table are the chief attractions at these places. They camp in that vicinity, and vibrate from the one to the other.

A BUSY WEEK.

But the week is a busy one despite the close of the more important of the social events. On Monday there was another army and navy german at Wormley's, which was a most brilliant event and one gladly attended by those who were favored with invitations Another event of the same evening was a ball at the Arsenal, for which an unusually large number of invitations had been issued. In the afternoon a number of people were entertained at lunch by Mrs. Gen. Lander, at her home on Capitol Square. There were also the usual Monday afternoon receptions, and in the evening a "cotillon party" at the Hamilton House, given by Miss Holman, Mrs. Rathbone and a number of others of prominence. Yesterday there were the usual receptions in the afternoon, and in the evening a german at Wormley's, given by Representative and Mrs. Wadsworth. The most important event of the day, however, and, indeed, probably the most important and interesting of the week, was a fancy dress ball at the residence of Senator Miller of California. The invitations numbered between two and three hundred, and there were few "regrets." The gentlemen wore full evening dress, the ladies appearing in costume and with masks in the early evening, but removing their masks at the sound of a bugle at midnight. It was

A VERY INTERESTING AND NOVEL EVENT

Mrs. Miller gave a ball of this character last season, which is still remembered as one of the most interesting events of the season. To-day there are for the afternoon the customary receptions at the few homes where health and other circumstances would permit. Mrs. Carlisle has been for some time afflicted with her old enemy, the rheumatism, and has been unable to hold formal receptions. Mrs. Chandler has not been able to receive for some weeks and probably will not do so any further this season. Mrs. Lincoln has not been at all in society this season, as indeed she has not from the beginning of her husband's term, a series of afflictions having kept her out of society during the entire time. At the other residences where the customary Wednesday receptions were in order, there were large numbers of people, many of them thinking this the last day of the season. And so it is in some cases, at least. Mrs. Brewster, who is a devout Episcopalian, would not think of continuing her receptions during Lent. Mrs. Teller, who is a Methodist, will make her receptions very informal if she continues them, out of regard for those who keep Lent more rigidly. So with Mrs. Brewster not receiving, Mrs. Chandler ill, Mrs. Carlisle detained in her rooms by rheumatism, and the others of the Cabinet group inclined to observe the season which affords rest as well as time for religious duties, this is probably the busiest day that the callers will have during the season.

To-morrow evening the principal social event is to be an "at home" given by the National Rifles, the leading military organization, which is made up of pretty prominent society people. Their reception and hop will, therefore, be well attended and will be the event of the evening. On Friday, Senator and Mrs. Pendleton give a dinner to a number of friends: Mrs. Senator Dolph gives a "tea," to which a large number of people have been invited; Mrs. Johnston gives a large opera party at Ford's, and Senator Voorhees' daughter gives a german in the evening. On Saturday there will be Mrs. McElroy's reception at the White House and a number of minor events of a social nature.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Mr. Alan Arthur is here to spend the remainder of his father's term in the White House with him.

Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ill., has been visiting Senator Vance for several days.

President Arthur's house on Lexington avenue, New York, is being put in order for him, the former occupant having given possession. Mr. Arthur will return to New York soon after the inauguration. His departure will be keenly regretted by a good many people who have learned to regard him very highly in a personal way. His friendships are not at all controlled by party lines.

Mrs. Springer, wife of Representative Springer of Illinois, whose health has been very bad this winter, has gone to Virginia, where she hopes to find relief.

Mrs. Foster, widow of the late Senator Foster, has sent a marble bust of her husband to be placed in the committee-room of the Capitol where he was most engaged.

THE CLARKSON CASE.

An Interesting Point in Probate Law Decided in the Circuit Court.

Judge Barclay delivered an opinion this morning in the case of Clarkson against Carroll, which involves an interesting point. Charles Clarkson instituted a suit in the nature of replevin before a Justice of the Peace, and pending the trial he died. Mary Clarkson, his widow, asked to be substituted; the Justice refused the application and dismissed the suit. From this action an appeal was taken and the same motion made in Judge Barclay's court. It appears that Clarkson's estate, being very small, the Probate Court authorized the widow to collect all debts due the estate. This order was made under a act recently passed by the Legislature. The defendant claimed that Mrs. Clarkson could not be substituted as plaintiff in the action, because she was neither the administratrix nor executrix of her husband's estate. Judge Barclay held that the law, authorizing the Probate Court to make an order similar to the one made in the Clarkson case, was passed subsequently to the law authorizing only the administrator or executor of a deceased person to sue in his place, and that it was evidently the intention of the Legislature in passing the subsequent law to give the person appointed by the Probate Court to collect and sue for the debts due a decedent's estate the same powers to a limited extent as an administrator or executor. He, therefore, sustained the motion to substitute Mrs. Clarkson as plaintiff.

"SEMIRAMIDE."

An Operatic Performance With Some Superb Singing in It.

The Queens of Song, Mmes. Patti and Scalchi, Score Successes in Their Roles—The Work of the Rest of the Company Poor—An Unexpectedly Light Audience—"Called Back" at Pope's.

There was every reason why allowances should have been made for Monday night's performance of the Mapleson Opera Company, and that manifest faults should be overlooked. There is no reason why last night's performance should not have been a success in every particular. The prices were gilt-edged, and the performance should have been of the same kind, but it was not. There is no denying the fact that "Semiramide" fell rather flat, and was as nearly a failure as an opera with such artistes as Patti and Scalchi in the cast could be. Even their great voices and superb training could not lift the performance as a whole out of the slough of mediocrity. Aside from these two and the excellencies essentially connected with Rossini's work, which the rest of the company did their best to conceal and destroy, the performance was not a great one. The audience was not as large as expected, and the enthusiasm was as scarce as good voices in the company, which is asserting a good deal, because they are so scarce as blackberries at the North Pole. The only demonstration which came anywhere near what might be called enthusiasm was aroused by the really exquisite gem, and the only markedly fine feature of the performance—the duet by Mmes. Patti and Scalchi, in the last act. They received several recalls, which was as little tribute as an intelligent house could pay to the essential loveliness and the fine rendering of the duo.

* * *

The performance in its entirety was unsatisfactory. The opera is heavy and sombre and requires splendid setting, good dramatic action and artistic treatment throughout to develop anything like its possibilities, and to put it on the high plane it deserves. With the saving clause concerning the two artistes referred to, the opera received little of these, and no intelligent person in the house could fail to see at once the difference between what might be and what was.

Mme. Patti sang with the faultlessness and the superb qualities which always characterize her operatic efforts. Her notes were molten gold and it would be impossible to point out a single flaw in her magnificent vocalization. The rare beauty of her saying last night however, was the beauty of a perfectly modeled statue; it was cold without the passionate fire which the character of Semiramis calls for. As grand in her line of work was Mme. Scalchi, whose splendid contralto did full justice to the large amount of work assigned to her in the opera. These two were incomparable and the duet given by them in the third act was a master piece of vocalism.

* * *

Signor Rinaldini, as the tenor in the role of Idreno, was a hollow mockery; Signor Cherubini had not much to do and did it fairly well, and the others had nothing to recommend them. They were sticks, and as far as artistic results were concerned had better have been out of the opera than in it.

* * *

The effort to give the stage effect supposed to be necessary to the representation of an opera the scene of which is laid in ancient Babylon, in the costumes and scenery, was rather amusing than striking. The characters struck the angular attitudes with open palms, which are to be seen in the figures which the crude art of the period has preserved. The few paintings on side scenes and flimsy canvases representing the ancient temples and palaces of marvelous solidity were hardly adequate to the occasion. The curiosities of the chorus were clothed in summer picnic costumes, and stood around in hideous angularity, vainly endeavoring to look like the slim females whose shapes are found in the tombs of the Assyrian Kings. It was enough to draw aside the veil which is cast over grand opera and expose all of its grotesque absurdities to the worshipful public.

* * *

It was a matter of surprise that two such great artistes as appeared last night should show such light drawing capacity. It demonstrated beyond question that high prices for even the best, as Patti and Scalchi are, which grand opera can furnish, are things of the past. Grand opera at $6 a seat is not fashionable this season and the public refuses to have its already light pocket drained even to catch a glimpse of such a divine song bird as Adelina Patti. The vacant seats all over the house last night were too patent to be concealed and those who paid the price of admission found excellent places to sit down and enjoy the opera.

* * *

To-night Verdi's opera "Aida" will be given, with Mme. Fursch-Madi in the title role, supported by Mlle. Steinbach, Signor Giannini, Signor De Anna, Signor Cherubini and Signor Serbolini.

"Called Back" at Pope's.

Probably no new play which has been produced recently has created more interest than "Called Back," the dramatization of Hugh Conway's novel. The novel has enjoyed a remarkable popularity and the play has been presented with great success in London and New York. The story has the merit of originality. Gilbert Vaughan, the hero, marries an Italian girl and becomes blind soon after. He accompanies her to a meeting with her uncle, Dr. Ceneri, who is associated with Italian revolutionists and assassins. At the meeting the brother of his wife is killed and she loses her reason. Vaughan recovers his sight and starts out on the search for the murderers of his wife's brother, whom he tracks one by one and sees that vengeance is executed. His search leads him through Europe and Asia to the farther corner of Siberia, and he returns, having accomplished his mission to bring his wife back to reason and intelligence. "Called Back" is a melo-drama, but the interest of it attaches almost entirely to the thrilling realism of the situations and development of the plot. It was presented in splendid style at Pope's last, by a powerful company under the management of the Madison Square Theater. A fine house greeted the opening performance and testified in hearty shape its approval of the play and the company. Mr. Robert Mantell, who so ably supported Miss Davenport in "Fedora" last season, took the part of Gilbert Vaughan, and brought out its possibilities in a thorough artistic and vigorous manner. Mr. C. P. Flockton gave a strong impersonation of the uncle, Dr. Ceneri; Mr. W. J. Ferguson has a difficult character in Paolo Macari, a political spy and the villain of the play, which he handles admirably. Miss Milward is the many trying situations of the character of Pauline, the wife, proves herself an artiste of fine abilities and is equal to the task. Mr. Louis Massen, Mr. Lennon, Miss Burroughs, Miss Bessie Cameron, and the other members of the company, are excellent in their parts. The reception of "Called Back" last night assures it a successful engagement for the entire week.

NOTES.

There are matinee performances at all of the theatres to-day except the Olympic and the Casino.

Mr. James T. Clyde, representing "Our Married Men," a comedy with Miss Flora Walsh as the star, is in the city.

Neil Burgess in "Vim" at the Standard; The Leopolds in "Frivolity" at the People's; and the variety bill at the Casino are doing excellently this week.

A special request is preferred by a number of ladies to the Olympic management to give a special Lotta matinee on next Tuesday, as Lent begins that week.

P. T. Barnum's clown elephant and the pantomime company in Humpty Dumpty are giving the patrons of Broadway and Treyser's Museum rich entertainment this week.

Eugene Wolff, the well-known local roller artist, will give exhibitions of his skill at the Star Roller Rink, on Thursday night. Eugene has a great many friends in St. Louis who will, no doubt, turn out to see him display his roller evolutions.

Bankers Fail.

COSHOCTON, OHIO, February 11.—L. J. Lemer & Sons, Dresden, Ohio, bankers and general merchants, made an assignment yesterday to Hon. E Little of Zanesville for the benefit of their creditors. The assets and liabilities are not known.

PETRONELLA'S ROMANCE.

A Beautiful Italian Girl's Story of Betrayal by a Young Countryman.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Petronella Monti, a tall, beautiful Italian girl, about 20 years old, sat demurely in the Hudson County Court and testified in the trial of her charge against Vittio Scalchi, a soldierly-looking man, through an interpreter, who, she said, had betrayed her under promise of marriage. She told a most romantic story of her love and courtship, which was begun in Italy and ended in West Hoboken. Less than a year ago, she said, she came from Palermo, in Sicily, accompanied by her widowed mother. Being possessed of a fair voice, she readily obtained an engagement to sing in the chorus of an Italian opera company. She had known Scalchi at home, and when by chance she met him on the street one day, he begged to be allowed to renew that old friendship. The freshened friendship

RIPENED INTO LOVE,

and finally he asked her to marry him. She consented and the wedding day was fixed two months distant. He called upon her on one occasion when her mother was absent and succeeded in accomplishing her ruin. The defendant's counsel maintained that his client had not made any promises, but had indulged in a little flirtation. The interpreter tried to convey the meaning of this latter word to Miss Monti, and in doing so, as he could not make her understand, he acted the part of a flirter. She understood him clearly, but, to the disgust of the defendant's counsel, she shook her head. A score of Italian witnesses testified, and one of them said that Miss Monti told her that she did not care to have anything to do with Scalchi because she did not care to make her trouble public. The trial was not concluded.

THE SANITARY FUND.

An Important Meeting of the Executive Committee—The Work to Begin.

The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Defense Fund met at the Mercantile Club at a few minutes before 12 o'clock to-day. Those present were: Mr. J. W. McCullagh, chairman; Mr. Joseph Specht, Mr. George H. Thompson, Mr. Charles F. Joy, Mr. Walter Barnes and Mr. C. H. Sampson. On motion of Mr. Specht, the treasurer, Mr. Thompson was authorized to employ two collectors to make an effort to reach those citizens who were missed by the volunteer collectors. It is believed that Mr. Arie de Jong and Mr. Kelly R. Chandler will be the men that Mr. Thompson will select. After some discussion it was agreed that the collectors should give bond in the sum of $1,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. The collectors will, in all probability, be got to work to-morrow.

Mr. Specht reported that the disbursing committee would meet General Stevenson on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock and tell him that the citizens' committee was now ready for business and awaiting his action.

It was then stated that there was about $10,400 in the treasury, an amount which would speedily be increased to a sum somewhere between $30,000 and $40,000.

Mr. McCullagh stated that after his interviews with members of the Council he was satisfied that an appropriation of $10,000 could be secured if the Municipal Assembly were assured that the money would go into the employment of spades and carts for the actual cleaning of the city.

In a general discussion upon this statement the sentiment of the committee was found to be in favor of the employment by Gen. Stevenson of a sanitary corps of inspectors of not more than ten persons.

Mr. Chas. F. Joy reported that the committee who were charged with the duty of discovering whether a theatrical benefit for the Sanitary Fund were feasible had seen Mr. John W. Norton, the manager of the Olympic Theater, who had very kindly placed the theater at the disposal of the committee and tendered the services of his wife and himself for the benefit. Mr. Norton also stated that he would do all in his power to get together all the local and visiting talent necessary to make the benefit a success. Mr. Norton's conduct under the circumstances was warmly applauded by the committee as a whole. Mr. Pope was not seen, but his friends stated that Mr. Pope would be found ready to give his theater and his services to the movement.

It was announced that the executive committee would meet the members of the City Council at 3 p. m. to-morrow at the City Hall, and on adjournment it was announced that the committee would reassemble at the Mercantile Club at 11:30 a. m. to-morrow.

ANXIOUS FOR FREEDOM.

Mrs. Dudley's Writ of Habeas Corpus Heard and Dismissed.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Mrs. Lucille Yseult Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, was to-day taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus obtained yesterday by her counsel. The court-room was thronged with spectators. Her counsel claimed that as she had not been convicted of any offense she should be released from imprisonment or admitted to bail. Counsel for the prosecution argued that she was held to await Rossa's ability to appear against her as a witness. The counsel for the accused said that the writ has been applied for because it has been publicly stated that Rossa did not himself propose to prosecute the woman. The physicians who examined Rossa said he was able to appear and testify. There was no reason why the examination should not proceed. Mrs. Dudley felt she ought to be informed who her accuser was. The counsel for the prosecution stated he assumed that the people would take the usual course in this case for the assault on the street. Judge Donahue declared that he would not interfere with the police magistrate in the matter. The counsel of the prosecution then moved to have the writ dismissed and the prisoner remanded. Judge Donahue granted the request. Mrs. Dudley's counsel stated he would apply immediately to the police magistrate to have an examination or for the release of the prisoner.

LADY CLERKS.

The Texas Legislature and the Question of Female Employment.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, February 11.—There is no parallel for the scene to-day in the Texas Legislature. Every seat in the House of Representatives was filled, and every inch of standing room was jammed with people of both sexes, anxious to hear the debate on the question of giving to ladies half of the clerkships in all the State departments. The Senate adjourned in a body to hear the discussion, and the greatest possible interest is manifested as to the result. The bill has passed in the upper house, and is now certain to be carried in the lower house. The Woman's Rights advocates are working with surpassing zeal, and should the measure become law hundreds of females will receive honorable and respectable employment where politicians now draw salaries. So crowded is the hall that it is impossible to gain admission.

JESSE JACKSON,

who is to be hung for murder on the 20th, appealed to Gov. Cleveland for mercy. As the murder was a cold and cruel one, the Governor refused to interfere with the law, and Jackson will therefore hang on the day stated.

A LITTLE GIRL'S GIFT.

Latest Contributions For the Relief of the Suffering Poor and Destitute.

The good work of charity goes on and subscriptions for the relief of the needy are coming in from all quarters. A lady, who desires her name to be suppressed, writes:

"Please find enclosed $1 50—the contents of my little Ethel's bank, to be used for some of the 'poor little children' we read of in the POST-DISPATCH. Ethel is only 4 years old, but her sympathies are strongly enlisted in behalf of those who have no warm fires and cozy little nests in which to sleep these bitter nights. She wants "her own money to help some of God's suffering little ones. We wish we could add more to it."

An average of 160 loaves of bread and the same number of packages of coffee are distributed among the poor of the Fourth District Police Station daily. A gentleman who declined to give his name contributed $10 to the poor fund at the Third District Station.

The following donations were reported to-day: From A. Aiple, 100 lbs. meat; from an unknown lady, clothing; from unknown persons, one sack of bread. $1, potatoes, clothes and shoes, $10; from T. Baumgartner, a lot of meat and shoes; from J. Beckhard, jr., a lot of groceries; from the children of room 13, Webster School, clothing; from "L. G," $5; from Frantz Spaeth, bread; from J. Dussold, clothing and bread.

GET tickets for fancy dress carnival at Star Roller Rink, of Arthur A. Mermod of Mermod & Jaccard; Percy Warden of Crow, Hargadine; Stuart Hamilton of Corticella Silk Company, Walter M. Hodge of Appier & Hodge, and at the Rink. Brilliant affair. Grand society event.

Nothing to Gain.

From the Philadelphia Call.

First English General—Bless you! bless you, my boy. What a grand record you made in the Soudan. All England will delight to honor you.

Second English General—I did my duty, but, after all, where's the fame of fighting in that barbarous region.

"Fame! My life on it, you will be immortalized by a grand equestrian statue."

"Horrors! Don't speak of it. That is just what worries me. It is driving me to distraction. Pretty picture I'd make on a pedestal."

"And why not?"

"I rode a camel."

COOKING A GIRL.

The Horrible Feast Prepared by a New Zealand Chieftain.

From the Popular Science Monthly.

Earle, who wrote a very readable, intelligent and but little known account of the Maoris very early in the present century, speaks of the gentle manners and kindly ways of a New Zeland chief whom he afterwards discovered to be an inevitable cannibal. He relates that he visited the place where was cooking the body of a young slave girl that his friend had killed for the purpose. The head was severed from the body; the four quarters, with the principal bones removed, were compressed and packed into a small oven in the ground, and covered with earth. It was a case of unjustifiable cannibalism. No revenge was gratified by the deed, and no excuse could be made that the body was eaten to perfect their triumph. Earle says that he learned that the flesh takes many hours to cook, that it is very tough if not thorougly cooked, but that it pulls in pieces like a bit of blotting-paper if well done. He continues that the victim was a handsome, pleasant-looking girl of sixteen, and one that he used frequently to see about the pah. To quote his own words:

"While listening to this frightful detail we felt sick almost to fainting. We left Atoi (the chief who had killed the girl) and again strolled towards the spot where this disgusting feast was cooking. Not a native was now near it, a hot steam kept occasionally bursting from the smothered mass, and the same dog that we had seen take the head of the girl now crept from beneath the bushes and sneaked toward the village; to add to the gloominess of the whole, a large hawk rose heavily from the very spot where the poor victim had been cut in pieces. My friend and I sat gazing in this melancholy place: it was a lowering, gusty day, and the moaning of the wind through the bushes as it swept round the hill on which we were seemed in unison with our feelings."

Earle goes on to relate how he and three other compatriots whom he summoned from the beach for the purpose, with the Englishman's usual impertinent interference and intolerance of customs differing from his own, determined to frustrate Atoi's intention. They together visited the hill where the flesh was cooking, and, destroying the oven, buried the remains in the earth. They found the heart placed on one side for the special delectation of their constant friend and companion, Atoi. Earle was afterward good-humoredly told by the chief that their interference had been of no avail, as they had found the grave where the flesh had been buried and opened it soon after he and his friends had left, and finished cooking it and eat it all.

ATTEND the Star Rink to-night. Grand contest between Cola Stone and Chas. Felton. Exciting sport.

The Co-Operative Plan.

From the Wall Street News.

An Ohio manufacturer, who started in business a year ago, called his employes around him and said:

"Now, boys, this is a young business and I can't pay big wages at the start. However, I mean to do the right thing by you. We'll work together, like. Whatever sum is left over at the end of the year, after making allowances for my interest, wear and tear and services, shall be divided pro rata."

The year being up the other day the employes gathered to hear a statement read.

"Boys, I am happy to inform you," began the boss, "that there was $600 left over to be divided among you according to the old scheme——"

"Hear, hear!"

"But grief compels me to add that I had to embezzle the sum named to buy diamonds for my wife, so that nothing is left. Let us make a reduction in wages and start anew."

Dangers on Wheels.

"No sir, it is not a business to get ri[...] back driving; whether a man own[...]age drives for some of these companies that are springing up now-a-days."

As he expressed this opinion, F. H. Turner, one of the best known and most careful hackmen in Boston, was standing beside his vehicle in front of the Quincy House.

"It would seem to me," said I, "that one of the principal drawbacks is the exposure you have to undergo."

"Exactly," he answered. "We have to be out at all hours and in all sorts of bad weather. Hot or cold, rain or snow, frost or fog, we've got to face it or lose our bread and butter. In spite of blankets and rubber coats we are often soaked to the skin, and, as a hackman is as likely to catch cold under those circumstances as a bank president, we get sick, without being able to afford it as rich men are."

"That's so," I replied with genuine sympathy, "and doctors naturally want their fees."

"Yes, and luckily for me, I don't often have to call on them. Whenever I catch cold—and I frequently do—and get pains in the back or chest, or any part of my body, I just run in to Barteaux', the druggist, around here in Green street, and buy a Benson's Capcine Plaster and clap it square on the sore spot. It relieves me right away, same day. Don't have to wait. I've just thrown off on other outside remedies. Benson's plasters do the whole business. Ever tried em?"

"Oh, yes, many times."

"Then you know what I say is so. They beat all the other plasters rolled into one, with all the stuff in bottles beside. There are thousands and thousands of men exposed just as I am. If you print what I say, tell them that for me."

Saying this, Mr. Turner showed a passenger into his coach, jumped on the box and rattled down the street.

Cuticura

LEPROSY OF THE JEWS.

A Wild, Burning Itch, that Strikes With a Thousand Electric Itching Needles.

EDITOR ALTOONA, PA., CALL.—I wish to say something in praise of that valuable medicine, CUTICURA, which I saw advertised in your paper. I have had that old leprosy, of which you read in the Bible, where the Jews first got it among them, and did not know how to cure it. It has many other English names. I have had it on my body for over sixty years. No doctor could tell me what it was, and probably I never would have known, had I not seen the advertisement in your valuable paper. First it is a scaly affection of the skin; next it looks like barnacles on a vessel's bottom, or an old log that has laid in the water for a long time, and just the same in my feet, knees and elbows, and by taking a microscope and looking at me it looks worse. In other words, we will call it ichthyosis, or fish skin; then comes on what I call the wild burning itch, that will strike you with a thousand electric itchy needles. You cannot tell

WHERE TO SCRATCH FIRST.

You then have to run out into the open air to get relieved. Why, it is dreadful, and having so many eminent doctors and none knowing what to do for you, but I have found the lost treasure at last. It did not take two spoonfuls of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT before it took that burning itch by the throat and bid them to hold off, and it is off. My flesh is becoming softer, my hair is becoming s[...] and silky, and I then got to using external app[...] tions—CUTICURA SOAP—and anoint the parts [...] CUTICURA. If the thousands knew the good [...] this medicine as I do, they would not be [...] four hours without it. It is not only ada[...] case, but to all others, and if any on[...] this let him stop next door to the Log[...] take my microscope and see for him[...]

Jo[...]

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., Novemb[...]

AGONIZING[...]

And burning skin d[...] warm bath with CUTI[...] plication of CUTICU[...] repeated daily, w[...] RESOLVENT, th[...] blood cool, th[...] pe[...] the bowels open, t[...] speedily cure Ecze[...] Lichen, Pruritus, S[...] species of Itching, S[...] Scalp and Skin, f[...] known remedies f[...] 50 cents; SOAP, 25 [...]

Potter Drug a[...]

CITY ITEMS.

'Tis good for the people of St. Louis this stinging, frosty weather, that they can keep themselves warm and comfortable for little money by availing themselves of the many seasonable goods now being offered by D. Crawford & Co. in blankets, bed comforts, cloaks, wraps, underwear, knit goods, gloves, cardigan jackets, flannels, skirts, etc., the bankrupt stocks of the Leubrie Bros. and of the "New York Syndicate."

'Tis vain to seek a powder that defies detection; but use Pozzoni's to improve the complexion.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
922 Olive street. Set of teeth, $8.

Private matters skillfully treated, and medicine furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine street.

Dr. Whittier, 617 St. Charles street, cures diseases of indiscretion, excesses, indulgencies. Call or write.

Advertise in the Post-Dispatch if you want help of any kind—three lines for ten cents.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Non-religious funerals are growing in favor in France.

General Earle began to advance on Berber Monday afternoon.

The Texas Press Association will hold its annual meeting at Galveston.

J. J. Cairns, the City Marshal of Greenwood, Miss., committed suicide.

The London press is howling again against gambling on Atlantic steamers.

Italy's action on the Red Sea coast is binding Germany and France together.

Cardinal McCabe, the eminent Irish prelate, died in Dublin, Tuesday, aged 69.

Carl Schurz addressed the Texas Press Association in session at Galveston.

Fish Bro.'s & Co.'s Wagon Works at Racine, Wis., were damaged by fire $20,000.

Bishop William K. Gross of Savannah, Ga., has been appointed Archbishop of Oregon.

There are 372 posts of the G. A. R. in the State of Pennsylvania, with a membership of 35,000.

There were 4,589,613 tons of pig iron produced last year and 5,140,972 tons the year before.

Members of the Texas Legislature have indorsed ex-Governor Hubbard for a Cabinet position.

A tremendously heavy ice gorge is reported to be moving down the Ohio River from Murrayville, W. Va.

Rhuman & Co., clothiers, who failed at Vicksburg, Miss., report their assets at $33,263 65, and their liabilities $48,422 17.

The condition of Speaker Carlisle, who is suffering from inflammation of the bladder, is very alarming to his friends.

The trial of Janssen and Knipper for high treason for selling to France plans of the German army will be held at Leipsic, March 3.

C. H. Ward & Co., wholesale druggists of Des Moines, Iowa, assigned. The assets are reported to be largely in excess of their liabilities.

A stranger, claiming to be the cousin of Mrs. G. D. M. Smart, shot her husband at Pittsburg, Texas, because she would not go home to her father.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton has written a public letter to the young men and women of the country urging to advocate the enfranchisement of woman.

The National Cotton Planters' Association met in Music Hall at the New Orleans Exposition with 3,000 delegates present. They meet again Thursday afternoon.

H. Nathaniel Pope, defaulting cashier of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company had a preliminary hearing at New York and was held in $7,000 bail. He is said to be short $25,000.

A man giving his name as Emmanuel Porter eloped with the wife of Hiram Atkins, after burning the residence of Atkins at Concord, Ohio, and killing Atkins and his three children. They will be lynched if caught.

It has been ascertained that the jury in the Murphy-Ford murder trial at New Orleans was tampered with and the Grand Jury are making investigations which, it is said, will result in the indictment of five or six persons.

"She tried her prentice hand on man, [illegible] then she formed the lassies, O!" [illegible] is woman's worth?" asked a fair damsel [illegible] bachelor. He did not know, so she [illegible] (double you O man). But a woman feels worth little if disease has invaded her system and is daily sapping her strength. For all female weaknesses, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" stands unrivaled. It cures the complaint and builds up the system. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

PANTS MADE TO ORDER FOR $8.

We are making pants "to order" for EIGHT DOLLARS from the best fabrics we ever offered for this price.

MILLS & AVERILL,
S. E. Cor. Broadway and Pine.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

C. Evans, Burlington; James Mahor, St. Paul, Minn.; G. H. Bortlett, La Grange; Herman Potlitzer, Harrisburg, Ark.; R. L. Turnbull, Nevada, are at the Moser Hotel.

A. S. Rosenthal, San Francisco; E. G. Blimline, Baltimore; E. S. Bowman, New York; C. H. Tattman, Bellairer H. Huntington, Hartford, Conn.; Jos. S. Hart, New York, are at the Lindell.

T. B. Leflet, Rochester; C. H. Waterbury, Cleveland; E. C. Darley, wife and son, San Francisco; F. Fitzgerald, Dubuque; P. Phelps, Rockford; E. M. Hamilton, Cincinnati, are at the Laclede.

Judge N. Belloore, Muskokee, I. T.; M. Lenhat, Trinidad, Col.; C. F. Klambeck and wife, Billings, M. T.; Mrs. A. E. Watson, Atchison, Kas.; W. A. Mortimer, Columbus, Ga., are at the Hotel Barnum.

L. A. Lammart, Keokuk, Iowa; J. B. Sanderson, Tyler, Texas; R. R. Brookings, Kansas City; M. A. Goodson and wife, H. Goodson and daughter and Joen Sligo, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Hirt, Columbus, Ohio, are at the St. James.

James Gilkerson, Boonville, Mo.; G. Percy Seeley, Philadelphia; L. B. Collins, Fort Worth, Texas; A. B. Deutsch, Carthage, Mo.; C. E. Phelps, Chicago; Grant Wyatt, Rock Port, Mo.; D. W. Rose, New York, are at the Southern.

K. L. Bills and Charles Young, Vinton, Iowa; L. C. Richmonds and wife, Lincoln, Neb.; J. E. Price, Jefferson City; W. W. Jordon, wife and daughter, Ottawa, Kas.; Sol. Kaufman, Indianapolis; Ben Toombs and wife, Fort Worth, are at the Planters'.

H. W. Olmstead, Boston; Capt. Wash. Hight, New Orleans; Jas. F. Hatten, Greenville; Eli Klotz, Piedmont; J. H. Moore, Chicago; Robt. Hunter, Fox Lake; G. A. Wall, Waterloo; Geo. S. Robinson, Boston; W. J. Ferguson, Baltimore, are at Barnum's.

F. Rispe, Metropolis, Ill.; H. Shea, De Lassus; Rev. E. R. Clough and wife, Lebanon, Mo.; W. H. Barney, San Francisco; Jas. Hughes and wife, Belleville, Ill.; R. Southcott, Shelbyville, Ill.; E. Camp, Kansas City; Rev. D. Cullen, Cincinnati, Ohio, are at the Hotel Hunt.

A vigorous growth of hair is promoted and the color restored by applying Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Tonic is the best cure for coughs and colds.

ATTENTION, BUTTER CONSUMERS.

If you want the best pure butter ask your grocer for AURORA CREAMERY.

First premium awarded by the St. Louis butter dealers at State Fair in October. Hofmann Bros Produce Company, Sole Agent.

The Police Board.

[illegible] Police Board met yesterday afternoon, the [illegible] presiding and all the members being present [illegible] ell Palmer was fined $7 for not paying [illegible] than he did, and Officer Mulcahey [illegible] intoxicated while on duty. Officer [illegible] was dismissed from the force for [illegible] a disreputable resort. Officer [illegible] also dismissed for being in- [illegible] of Chief Harrigan to [illegible] Union Depot was laid [illegible] Turley, charged [illegible] a citizen, was not [illegible]'s claim of $111 [illegible] protesting against [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] law was passed and [illegible] Jefferson City.

LEAVES FROM A DIARY.

The Secret History of the Management of the Greely Expedition.

Lieut. Kislingbury's Daily Notes and Impressions—Greely Regarded as a Coward and Tyrant—The Sufferings of Garlington.

Washington, D. C., February 11.—The diary of Lieut. Kislingbury is decidedly the most sensational chapter in the history of the Greely expedition. Entries in shorthand were made in a small note book, and the writer evidently put down his impressions fearlessly from day to day. The criticism of Greely is scathing. As transcribed, the notes fill 150 pages of foolscap. August 9, 1883, after the abandonment of Fort Conger, is the opening. On August 14, 1883, Lieut. Kislingbury writes:

"I hear Lieut. Greely has used up all the coal but about 2,500 pounds. He lost twenty miles of steaming power by wading in the ice yesterday. If he would only let the —— have a chance to get out of Smith Sound we might get a big run; but no, he will not tolerate advice. Besides, I should have remarked before that I occupy the same status I have since August 26, 1881, when relieved from duty as a member of the expedition. I try to help now all I can and whenever I can. He has assigned me no particular post or duty."

The next day he writes: "Lieut. G.'s conduct lately in threatening to shoot Cross without the slightest reason the other day, and swearing at the men on other occasions without reason; his silly actions lately in controlling the launch when there are better men who can do it, his carrying a pistol, a small self-cocking arrangement, is too ridiculous. These men are so easily controlled and have behaved, without exception, so unexceptionally throughout the whole expedition, that there is not the slightest excuse for such intimidation. Confound the man, why can't he be sensible and do things right. Putting Dr. Pavy, the most sensible and hardest-working man we have along, in arrest, is another of his silly acts. The man is not in service, and on this extraordinary duty is in close arrest, and the whole thing was a put-up job, as will be proven as soon as this miserable farce can be investigated."

GREELY'S COWARDICE AND MEANNESS.

Saturday, August 18, 1883, tenth day: "Called to breakfast in a nasty, wet, heavy snowstorm. Everything was wet and disagreeable. The sleeping bags were covered with snow, and there were no tents. Lieut. G. is on the launch, alongside the boiler, covered by canvas and comfortable; but we have rigged coverings over our boats by using tents and poles. Yet how much better if we were on shore. But why complain? We are jolly and good-natured in spite of all."

He continues to note the daily unnecessary use of coal and labor, instead of waiting for more favorable winds.

On August 21, he writes:

"If he would take the advice and heed the reasoning of those who understand, there would be some encouragement. There is serious dissatisfaction among the men. Poor fellows, they can not be blamed—they behave manfully, patient and sensible through all, but it is all dreadfully trying to the good, sensible fellows."

August 23, the fifteenth day, he says: "As the ice came pressing in, the men acted as when before in a scrape something like this, mooring their boats to safe places. Greely gave no orders and acted like a man who knew not what to do. I write things just as they occur, and do not allow my personal feelings to govern me in the slightest, but I do not mention half the weak, pusilanimous, nonsensical, and scores of things but the right ones the man has done since we left Conger. In fact, he does nothing right, and our reaching this place is due only to good fortune, the hard work and good management of the men."

TRIED TO DO HIS DUTY.

Saturday, September 15.—"But I record here that I am possessed with a comforting assurance that we will get out of this scrape. I cannot believe that twenty-two such good men as compose the strength of this party can be utterly lost after their hard work and all they have submitted to so patiently at the hands of the man in command of the expedition. The other man (Lockwood) I do not include in this reflection, because his conduct has been such as not to deserve the slightest thought, from myself at least, if not from the others of the party. Both of their doings will be produced, I trust, to the world some day, which I believe will justify this opinion. As for myself, I'm responsible for all my conduct since I left my country. I have always tried to do my duty and my best to help my fellowmen, and through all I have held to what I conceived to be right. In my conduct toward the thing which commands this expedition, I say now, that I would take the same course if I had it to do over again. I have tried not to surrender my rights, and would never agree to a wrong to please him."

GREELY'S RIDICULOUS PLANS.

Wednesday, September 19: "Lieut. Lockwood and Sergeant Rice were directed to go out after breakfast and select the most favorable route. The plan is simply nonsense, but I can not go into reasons. It is too dark to see to write. He gave as a reason for taking this course that he had heard the men lately criticising him; some of the talk was mutinous, but that he was powerless to take any action or to stop the talking. The man is insane. Why does he listen or pay any attention to the talk of the men. God knows there is not a man here who has not done his level best to please his commander, and there is not one who has not promptly responded to his orders and wishes, and for the sake of peace and harmony humored him beyond human endurance in responding cheerfully to every one of his many silly demands. Great God, does he call it doing his duty to attempt his ridiculous plan of abandoning half our supplies and moving over floating ice because he has heard the men talking about him. Bah! I haven't patience to write any more. I must not forget that he had not seen the condition of the floe, having been in his sleeping bag."

September 21, 43d day: "The commanding officer was complaining again last night about the growling of his men and ordered Sergeant Ralston to make notes (spy in fact) on one of the men (Connel). This sort of thing is trying and very discouraging to the men, and all of us in fact."

GARLINGTON AND THE PROTEUS.

October 9: After learning of the wreck of the Proteus and of the intention of Lieutenant Garlington to catch the naval vessel at Littleton Island, he writes:

"I hope and pray the poor fellows got across all right. It is my belief that Garlington will have gotten the naval ship to leave all supplies possible at Littleton Island, providing she got there and that he is there himself, and will there remain until he can cross, which, I think, will be at the earliest date the ice will permit him to cross. The crew of the Proteus probably returned to the United States in the naval ship. Of course we are greatly encouraged by this news, and thankful for the efforts being made by our Government for our relief. God bless my friend Garlington for his efforts, as also our Government. I was struck favorably when reading Garlington's last record, telling us of the wreck. In closing he showed such indifference for their own critical condition and misfortunes, and said that he would do everything that man could do for us. I was affected nearly to tears, and my voice nearly failed me when reading aloud. Poor fellow! His suffering by anguish must have been great, indeed, and I feel for him the disappointment I know he must feel at his failure through the loss of his ship. But I firmly believe he is now at Littleton Island."

Lieutenant Kislingbury frequently refers to Rice in his diary, more so than to any one else, and says he is the toughest and best man in the party, the only trouble being that he works too hard. The events of the dreadful winter which followed are familiar to the public from the writings of the others of the party, and Lieutenant Kislingbury's does not differ from them.

MAKING UP.

On April 9th, 1884, he gives an account of his restoration to duty by Lieutenant Greely, and the approval of his conduct by that officer, with the understanding that he (K.) is next in rank, to take command.

May 10: "Lieutenant Greely astonished me today by offering his hand and saying: 'Kislingbury, I wish to say to you that you and I have for the past three years misunderstood each other, for that is what it was—you were standing simply for your rights. I was cross, as I am too frequently. I can not blame you, and I ask now, if not too late in the day, your forgiveness. Your conduct has been manly and commendable throughout.'"

The diary then relates how the writer asked for the publication of an order restoring him to duty and the incorporation in it of Kislingbury's remarks. This Lieutenant Greely readily agreed to, but when a few days later Kislingbury politely asked for a copy of it, he "(G.) hesitated and said he had not agreed to give me the order, but promised to write to General Hazen. After reminding him (G.) of the conversation referred to, he flew into a passion and called him (K.) in a loud, insulting manner, 'a liar.' God help me, I had to take this. Too weak to write any more to-night."

THE EXPEDITION RECORDS.

The report that the records of the Arctic expedition were destroyed by the Signal Office fire Saturday night, has given rise to whispering in certain quarters that the fire did well to destroy the Greely expedition records, and suspicions were set afloat in consequence. As a fact, none of the Arctic records in the building were damaged to any extent. The papers which are supposed to contain the history of the inside workings of that expedition, the diaries of the men, are now in the possession of the Chief Signal Officer.

If it was possible to go through life without once taking a cold, many of the minor, and not a few of the more serious ills of life would be avoided. But since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is a sure curative for coughs and colds, asthma and bronchitis.

Pure Water.

Absolutely pure water can be obtained by the use of Stevens' Filter. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Simmons Hardware Company,
Sole Agents.

EMMA NEVADA.

A Short Chat With the Young American Prima Donna.

What She Thinks of Her Reception in This Country—The Role Which She Came to America to Create Neglected—Her Favorite Operas.

"I'm glad to be able to meet you on better terms this morning," said Miss Emma Nevada, the young American prima donna, when a Post-Dispatch representative was ushered into her presence this morning. "I do not like fires, but in such weather as this—when I was compelled to have a little one, as you see."

A bright fire glowed in the grate and Miss Nevada, in a morning costume of blue cloth and velvet and wrapped in a fur robe, was standing in one corner of the mantel place as if she could not get too near its pleasant warmth.

"I have no use for them except in extremely cold weather, and this seems to be that kind. It is such a change from what we have had in New Orleans. There it was warm."

"Do you find it giving you any cold?"

"Oh no, not at all. I do not object to cold weather, and I thrive on it. It was in New Orleans that I caught cold, and I am still suffering from it. Indeed you cannot imagine under what disadvantages I was laboring in 'La Sonnambula.' I got out of a sick bed to come here, and although I am really well now, yet my voice was husky Monday night. Really I felt sorry for the members of the company. They were tired out and scarcely had time to get their suppers. Poor Cherubini came to the theater with part of his supper in his hands."

MISS NEVADA IS DELIGHTED

with her reception in this country.

"I love everything American," she said, "and I have been received so cordially. In New York, Boston and Philadelphia the people treated me magnificently. I can never forget their kindness, and it's gratifying to me to have my own people so kind and generous."

"What did you think of New Orleans?"

"The audiences are delightful, but the city! I never saw such a place. It is dirty, unhealthy and unpleasant. The accommodations are mean and the streets narrow and wretchedly dirty. Everyone seems so lazy down there. No one seems to work, and at any time in the day one can see them sitting in the doorways and on the pavements as if they had nothing to do. They are actually too lazy to get out of the way of the carriages, and you nearly run over them driving along the street."

Miss Nevada anticipates a glorious time in California, her native State. One of the chief reasons why she came to America, she says, was to create the role of Lakme in the new opera of that name at the special desire of the composer, but she has never had an opportunity to do so. One of her favorite roles is that of Mignon, although she has a number, Amina among the rest, of which she is fond. A lovely present of a large number which the prima donna has, is a pendant, from Mrs. Mackey, which is symbolic of her success. It is a shell of diamonds two inches across the widest part; above the shell is a lyre of diamonds in the form of laurel leaves. In the center of the shell a large pear-shaped pearl hangs from a chain of diamonds. The shell is emblematic of the State of California, the lyre of Mignon and the pearl of her success in "The Pearl of Brazil." The pendant is worn from a necklace of pearls presented by the Princess Dolgoruski.

The opera of Lakme, the character of which Miss Nevada would like to create in this country, is a beautiful production, but Manager Mapleson will not hear to it. It would cost a small sum to present it and he evidently does not believe in spending any money to please the public, nor in giving the public anything new when costs money. Miss Nevada and her agent say that Colonel Mapleson, while willing to profit by all she can make, studiedly overlooks her claims, and will not give her any consideration in his announcements. Miss Nevada celebrated her birthday last Saturday and she is not yet 25. On that occasion she received some elegant mementoes and presents from her admirers and friends. One of the prima donna's chief charms is her simple and entirely unaffected manners in conversation.

THE PAINTER PROTESTS.

Mr. Fry Explains His Position Regarding the Model in "Samson."

Mr. John H. Fry, the artist, who was seen yesterday by a Post-Dispatch reporter and refused to make any statement when the opportunity was afforded him, sends the following card which, as it contains an interesting statement, is subjoined:

St. Louis, February 11, 1885

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

As I am accused in your edition of yesterday of having dealt unfairly with a young lady who has been kind enough to allow her head to be used in the painting of "Samson," now on exhibition, I beg to submit the following:

I feel that no undue liberty has been taken in the use of the head for the reason that two of our first ladies in society offered their faces for the figure without the slightest hesitation, and I only sought the lady in question for the reason that her face possessed a character, strength and artistic value that I could not find elsewhere.

I wish to say further that the help I received from the models in the picture was no insignificant essential in its production, for without their kind and patient assistance the picture could never have been painted. We are indebted to just such assistance for all the beauties of the antiques of all the old masters—in fact, our whole treasury of art is dependent upon them, and I should think that the reflection of each model should be gratifying that they had served in so important a capacity in the production of any serious art. There has been a great talk about the desirability of making St. Louis an art center, about the necessity of encouraging the development of artistic culture and the dissemination of refined artistic taste. We have established an art school for the promotion of the artistic talents of our youth, and we hear it preached and lectured upon at all occasions. Now, if this be mere hypocrisy, let's have done with it at once, but if it be sincere let us look upon it seriously. I am working for reputation and not for notoriety, and if discouragement is to be thrown upon the seriousness of my aims, we had better acknowledge our satisfaction in the production of the regular orthodox, perfectly proper and inoffensive landscape and crayon portrait, and aspire to nothing else. I think that if the power of the press were devoted less to the publication of the sensational side of art and more to the indorsement of the actual needs of the artist, a vast deal of public benefit might accrue to the readers of the daily papers.

A DRAWN MATCH.

Zachritz and Dan Daly Have a Box to the Finish at Tom Kelly's.

Quite a large crowd gathered at Tom Kelly's hall last night to witness a box to the finish between Will Zachritz and Dan Daly, who have met on several occasions before, and between whom considerable rivalry exists. Two or three uninteresting bouts preceded the match, and it was near 12 o'clock when the two young men stepped into the circle. Mr. Tom Burtt acted as referee, and Mike Cleary, of New York, who dropped into the city yesterday, volunteered as time-keeper. Nineteen rounds in all were fought, the match resulting in a draw. Daly is taller and thinner than Zachritz, though the men were excellently well matched. Daly slipped and fell once in the first round, and was nearly floored by Zachritz in the second. He fought on the defensive the entire time under Tom Kelly's instructions, who acted as his backer. Towards the fifth or sixth round Zachritz was pretty well blown, and it looked as though Daly would knock him out, but he recovered his wind later, and came near flooring his opponent once or twice. The last rounds were very tame and quiet, each man appearing to be afraid of the other, while Mike Cleary insisted that they should not be afraid, as there was no danger of hurting the gloves. Zachritz was somewhat worsted, but fought pluckily until the nineteenth round, when Tom Kelly asked the referee to call it a draw, which was done.

HIS SCHOOLMATE.

Mr. Eli J. Crandall Chats About Cleveland's Boyhood.

The Old School House at Fayetteville, N. Y., Where the Twig Was Bent That Inclined the Tree to the Chief Magistracy of America.

Few people know that there is in St. Louis a schoolmate and playmate of President-elect Cleveland, who knew the Chief Magistrate at that interesting epoch in his life when he was being initiated into the mysteries and miseries of the multiplication table, and when his future excellency was feruled for lapses in orthography or the consumption of apples in school. The gentleman meant is Mr. Eli J. Crandall, the president of the Abbey Coal and Mining Company, at whose office, on Fourth and Chestnut streets, a Post-Dispatch reporter called to-day, to gather whatever might be valuable about Mr. Cleveland's boyhood. "Yes," said Mr. Crandall, when the reporter had explained his errand. "Yes, Cleveland and I were boys together, but when that is said the story is told."

"You are from Fayetteville?"

"Yes, Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Up to the time when this campaign began I had thought Grover Cleveland was born in Fayetteville, but I have since learned that he came there when he was three years old. I, myself, was about the same age."

"You attended the same school?"

"Yes, we went to the public school at Fayetteville. It was a sort of academy, you know, and we were schoolmates from the time we were five or six years old up to the time that we were sixteen, when we both left Fayetteville."

"I suppose there was nothing to indicate with any distinctness that the boy Grover was going to be President?"

"Nothing," Mr. Crandall said smiling. "I don't believe that as a rule that sort of thing is easily predicted, but I remember very well that Cleveland was a wonderfully good boy and a very hard worker. His father, you know, was a Presbyterian clergyman and young Cleveland was raised very strictly. He was certainly

A WELL BROUGHT UP BOY.

His father gave each of his family a good education, girls as well as boys. That seemed to be the one thing that he set his heart upon, and he succeeded, too. Mr. Cleveland's sisters are educated ladies, and his two brothers had the same advantages, and used them as well as did young Grover."

"They are not living now, are they?"

"No; they were drowned at sea while on a voyage to Nassua."

"How long were you and Mr. Cleveland schoolmates?"

"About six or eight years, altogether. You know Fayetteville is a small town. I knew Grover Cleveland ever since I knew anybody, but I don't think we were at school together more than that time."

"Were you in the same class?"

"Well, the classes were not divided there as they are here. We were in the same room."

"Who kept the school?"

"Mr. Orrin Hyde was the master for a while, and there was beside him a Mr. Pease."

"The President must have been a very exemplary boy if he was never in any of the troubles into which boys get."

"Well, that is just what he was. He was always at the head of his class, a bright, pushing hard-working boy. I was not at all surprised when I heard that he was elected Sheriff of Buffalo, nor afterwards when he was chosen Governor of New York, although I confess I did not look for the great advancement which has come to him. I am a Republican in politics, but as soon as Cleveland was nominated, I told every one that I spoke to of the matter, that they could rely on it that if Cleveland was elected he would display sterling honesty and capacity. Of course I am glad that he is elected. I have not seen him for years, and I don't suppose that

HE WOULD KNOW ME,

but I'm proud of the old town and the old school that has given a President to the nation. There is one thing that it would be safe to bet on about Cleveland, and that is that he will make a thorough-going American President. I mean by that, that he was raised to be in harmony with and to understand our institutions."

"I suppose you knew Mr. Cleveland's sisters?"

"Oh, yes, I knew the whole family very well. His sisters are ladies whom it is a privilege to know, too. One of them, Mrs. Hoyt, is still living in Fayetteville."

"The only thing I am sorry for, Mr. Crandall, is that you can't tell any of the sort of stories that I know people would like to hear of boyish pranks of the President."

"That is it—you see he wasn't that sort of a boy. He was too well brought up for it. His old father would have been prouder of him than he was if he could have seen what was before his son."

TO NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION AND MARDI GRAS.

Those wishing to attend the World's Fair and witness the Grand Mardi Gras Pageant February 17th should bear in mind that the fast train leaving St. Louis at 2:30 p. m., via Cairo Short Line and Illinois Central, runs solid to New Orleans in thirty (30) hours. This as well as the 8:50 p. m. train has Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through without change. Those going by this route can stop over at any intermediate points by applying to conductors. Ticket office, 104 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

Municipal Assembly.

The Council met last night, with President Parker in the chair. A lengthy communication from Chauncey I. Filley, protesting against the Scudder gas bill was read. A communication from the Board of Health asking that connection with Mill Creek sewer be made to drain the section of land lying west of Grand avenue and north of Manchester road. A number of bills were passed, and among them one to partially grade Adams street, to establish sewer districts on Illinois avenue, Ohio avenue, Chippewa street, South Chambers street, and Elliott avenue. One to pay Mrs. Thomas Whaley $2,200 for the death of her husband at Bissell's Point last August, while in the employ of the city. An appropriation of $6,000 was made for 100 tons of special castings to be used at the Water Tower. A bill to erect a new Water Tower at the cost of $13,000, and one to amend an ordinance granted the Samuel Cupples Real Estate Company to build a branch track from block 417, to the Missouri Pacific Railroad, so that the work will be done under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

THE HOUSE.

Seventeen members of the House were present last night, Speaker Walsh presiding. The Council amendments authorizing Theo. Sessinghaus to construct a switch railrord track were concurred in. Mr. Schwacker introduced a bill prohibiting the bringing of live suckling calves into the city unless accompanied by their mothers.

Mr. Slevin introduced a bill for appropriations to complete several new engine houses. Speaker Walsh remonstrated aganist reconstructing Cardinal avenue between Chestnut and Olive streets, with asphaltum. Mr. Cossman introduced a bill to compel the St. Louis, Laclede and Carondelet Gas Light Companies to light the street lamps every night in the year. The bill for the relief of Mrs. Carroll, whose husband was killed in the service of the Fire Department, was referred. Several other small bills were introduced, a number signed by the speaker, and the House adjourned.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

WAR

Grim-visaged war has not yet "smoothed his wrinkled front," and a vigorous cannonading along the bargain line still awakens the echoes for miles around—yet, while we are indulging in a little friendly business competition on this side of the water, the drama in all its dread reality is being played to a dire conclusion on the other side of the globe. England is finding the Egyptian nut pretty hard to crack; France is not pleased with the bill of fare China presents, and Russia is trying to get in a home run on India.

It won't be long before the German frontier will bristle with bayonets, and the safest place for white-winged peace to roost will be happy America.

☞ In the meanwhile we are still floating along serenely at the head of the Bargain Squadron.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats,
Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes,
Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps,
Men's and Boys' Furnishing,
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks,
Lap Robes, Furs and Fur Trimmings,

Cheaper than any house in the world to-day, and we are doing this that you may feast your eyes only on New Goods next season, which will not be the case with all our competitors, as at the prices we ask things are moving out pretty lively at

FAMOUS.

☞ N. B.—50 per cent off on Ladies' Plush Sacques and Newmarkets; 25 per cent off on Men's and Boys' Overcoats, and 25 to 60 per cent off on Men's and Boys' Suits, Hats, Caps and Furnishings. FAMOUS.

NO POISON
IN THE PASTRY
IF



ARE USED.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.
FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.
PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
—AND—
Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems,
Best Dry Hop Yeast.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.
WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

OLDEN TIMES

The formula by which Mishler's Herb Bitters is compounded is over two hundred years old, and of German origin. The entire range of proprietary medicines cannot produce a preparation that enjoys so high a reputation in the community where it is made as

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

It is the best remedy for ***Kidney and Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Cramp in the Stomach, Indigestion, Malaria, Periodical Complaints,*** *etc. As a* ***Blood Purifier,*** *it has no equal. It tones the system, strengthening, invigorating and giving new life.*

The late Judge Hayes, of Lancaster Co., Pa., an able jurist and an honored citizen, once wrote: "Mishler's Herb Bitters is very widely known, and has acquired a great reputation for medicinal and curative properties. I have used myself and in my family several bottles, and I am satisfied that the reputation is not unmerited."

MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,
525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

WILLIAMSON'S DRUG STORE,
Franklin Av. and Ninth St.
Largest stock of Patent Medicines and Fancy Goods in the City.
Call for Prices.
Lower than any Drug Store.
Pennies Taken in Payment.
Will meet ALL Competition.
Dr. E. J. Williamson's office in Drug Store, cor. of Franklin av. and Ninth.

VARICOCELE Painless sure cure. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.

OVERCOATS!

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

Ever offered in Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, Overgarments and Furnishings are to be found To-Day on our counters. We certainly lead the whole country in the BEST and CHEAPEST Clothing, and that this is positively true is well and widely known. The following are going at

HALF THEIR ORIGINAL PRICES.

Overcoats,	-	Original Price, $10,	- Now $ 5
Overcoats,	-	Original Price, 20,	- Now 10
Suits,	- -	Original Price, 12,	- Now 6
Suits,	- -	Original Price, 20,	- Now 10

Boys' and Children's Clothing and all sorts of Furnishing Goods are going at equally low prices.

Fine Dress Suits and Overcoats, Storm Overcoats, Extra Heavy Overcoats—in Short, Overcoats of ALL weights, shades, styles and qualities—are being sold at prices never before heard of ANYWHERE. This is just the weather to make this news interesting.

F. W. HUMPHREY & Co.,
The Old Pioneer Clothiers of Broadway.
Illustrated Catalogues mailed free and orders promptly filled.

The J. M. Ward Furniture, Stove and Carpet Co.
1111, 1113 and 1115 Franklin Avenue.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS!
On WEEKLY or MONTHLY PAYMENTS, at Lowest Cash Prices. Call and be convinced. Open every evening until 9 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING of stockholders of the St. Louis Glass and Queensware Company will be held on the 24th of February for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transact such business as may be brought before them. F. BUMERMANN, Sec.

SPECIAL NOTICE—We will sell, on the 12th day of February, 1885, for whom it may concern, for storage at Mound Street Warehouse, corner Levee and Mound, one car of sound hickory wood.
MOUND STREET WAREHOUSE CO.,
George W. Mariner, Secretary.

A SINGLE FACT
IS WORTH A SHIP LOAD OF ARGUMENT.

Cartersville, Ga.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity, and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradford's Female Regulator. Its effect on such cases is wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend."

Yours respectfully,
JAMES W. STRANGE.

ENTIRE AND ABSOLUTE SUCCESS.

Major John C. Whitner of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war on a large plantation in a great number of cases, *alays with absolute success.*"

Dr. J. Davis of Milltown, Ala., writes: "Have used Bradfield's Regulator extensively in my practice with entire success. It is not a specific; it is in my opinion, the best known remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended."

A lady of Bonham, Texas, writes: "I have been using your Female Regulator for several weeks and with great benefit. My case is of long standing, an has baffled many physicians. I have tried every medicine I could hear of, but the Regulator is the only one that has ever relieved my distressing suffrings."

Notasulga, Ala.

Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator has been thoroughly tested by me in a great variety of cases, and I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure.

J. C. HUSS, M. D.

Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman mailed free to applicants.

The Bradfield Regulator Company,
Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

CHARTER OAK STOVE

Perfection in Roasting and Baking is only attained by using these Stoves, with Wire Gauze Oven Doors.

CHARTER OAK STOVE

EXCELSIOR MFG. COMPANY.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Dorothea Hormann, (now over nine months dead) and George A. Hormann, her husband, by their deed of trust dated January 8, 1882, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, Mo., in book 663 at page 273, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number seventeen (17) and the eastern twenty one (21) feet of lot number sixteen (16) of block 3 of "Schneiders' Addition" to the city of St. Louis, city block 1,525, the property herewith conveyed having an aggregate front of forty-six (46) feet on the south line of Wyoming street, by a depth southwardly of one hundred and thirty-four feet and three inches (134 ft. 3 in.) to an alley 20 feet wide, bounded east by lot number eighteen (18) north, by Wyoming street, and west by the western four (4) feet of said lot 16 of said block, and south by said alley, and being the same property acquired by said Dorothea Hormann of John A. Ponzer and wife by deed dated July 9, 1879, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, in book 615, at page 366, which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain notes therein described; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal note and interest thereon, which has long since become due and remains unpaid. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and under the provisions of said deed of trust, the undersigned will on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1885,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the east front door of the Court House in the city of St. Louis, Mo., sell the above described real estate at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash for the purpose of satisfying said note and the costs of executing this trust.

HENRY HIEMENZ, jr., Trustee.

St. Louis, Mo., January 28, 1885.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the notes secured by a certain deed of trust therein described, and in the payment of the taxes due on the property therein described, which deed of trust is dated the 17th day of July, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, in Record Book 783, on page 313, public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee in said deed of trust will, in accordance with the request of the holder of said notes and for the purposes of said trust, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, proceed to sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to wit: The whole of lot seven and the west half of lot eight of "Southeast Compton Hill," being an Addition to the City of St. Louis, a plat whereof is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of said city, in Plat Book 9, page 13; said lots having a front on Delaware street (now Geyer avenue) of thirty-seven feet six inches, by a depth southwardly of one hundred and thirty-five feet, and bounded east by the east half of said lot numbered eight, north by said Geyer avenue, west by lot six, and south by lots seventeen and eighteen of said addition.

W. S. RELFE, Trustee.

TRUSTEE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Whereas Louis Mueller (now dead more than 9 months ago) by his certain deed of trust, dated the 17th day of April, 1883, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, in book 697, page 477, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described tract or parcel of land situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: A tract of land situated in United States Survey No. 3,277 in township 44 north, ranges 6 and 7 east of the 5th principal meridian, and being part of a tract marked Wilhelmina Michel on the plat accompanying the deed of Wilhelmina Michel to F. W. Michel, duly recorded in book 388, page 382, more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of a lot of ground now, or formerly, owned by one Wiedenman at a point in the west line of Gravois avenue distant 428 feet 9¼ inches northwardly from the northwest corner of Gravois avenue and Kings Highway, running thence along the north line of said Wiedenman's lot north 50 degrees 17 minutes west 216 feet 1¼ inches to the northwest corner of said Wiedenman's lot, thence north 13 degrees 6¼ minutes, east 120 feet and 1 inch to a point in the southern line of a tract of land owned by the estate of F. W. Michel, deceased, thence along said F. W. Michel's southern line south 78 degrees 40 minutes, east sixty-seven feet eight and one-half inches to a stone, thence along said F. W. Michel's southern line south 65 degrees 45 minutes, east 39 feet 2 inches, to a point; thence south 50 degrees 17 minutes, east 179 feet 11 inches to a point in the western line of Gravois avenue; thence along the western line of Gravois avenue, south 42 degrees 8 minutes, west 151 feet 1¼ inches to the place of beginning, which said conveyance to the undersigned trustee was made in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes fully described in said deed of trust; and whereas one of said notes has become due and payable and remains unpaid, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned trustee, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed, will on

FRIDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, proceed to sell the above described property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, for the purpose of satisfying said notes and the cost of executing this trust.

MICHAEL HAMMEL, Trustee.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE HEIRS OF ELIZA ROSS, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given to the heirs of Eliza Ross, deceased, that said Eliza Ross died in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on or about the 23d day of December, 1884; deceased was supposed to be about 90 years of age, was about five feet and two inches in height, had gray hair and blue eyes, and was presumably a native of Ireland. She was twice married, first to Patrick Flood and next to Daniel Ross. Her maiden name was Derm or Durham. She left $68 45 in cash, personal property appraised at $8 60, besides some real estate.

For further particulars apply to EUGENE C. TITTMANN, Public Administrator of the City of St. Louis. Office: Northwest corner Broadway and Walnut sts.

NOTICE TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN L. KOCH, DECEASED—Notice is hereby given to the heirs of John L. Koch, deceased, that said John L. Koch died in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 8th day of December, 1884; deceased was about 77 years of age, about five feet and eleven inches in height, had gray hair and blue eyes, was a native of Goettingen, Hannover, and a carpenter by trade. He left the sum of $1,121 45 in cash, personal property appraised at $81 80, besides three pieces of improved real estate.

For further particulars apply to EUGENE C. TITTMANN, Public Administrator of the City of St. Louis. Office N. W. corner Broadway and Walnut street.

NOTICE—TO THE HEIRS OF ANTON KUBANEK.—Notice is hereby given to the heirs of Anton Kubanek deceased, that said Kubanek died in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on the 18th day of January, 1885; deceased was about 51 years of age, five feet and three inches in height, had reddish brown hair, gray mustache, dark complexion and a scar across the forehead. He was a gilder by occupation, and presumably a native of Austria, and lately from San Francisco, California. He left the sum of $1,051 45 in cash and personal property appraised at $12 38. For further particulars apply to EUGENE C. TITTMANN, Public Administrator of the City of St. Louis. Office N. W. corner Broadway and Walnut sts.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 a bottle.

JOHN MAGUIRE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
NO. 519 WALNUT ST. BET. 5TH AND 6TH